THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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HON. JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE.

His Views Upon the Questions Now Before the Country—An Interesting Letter.

Dear Sir:—My health was not so fully restored as I flattered myself, when I saw you in November and promised to reply to your letter, requesting me to state the substance of my conversation with you, on the subject of public affairs and the condition of the relations between the Southern States and the North. I soon found that I had undertaken a task beyond my strength; at least, that I could not comply with your wish within the time promised. It was only at intervals that I could attempt to concentrate my thoughts, so irritable had my nervous system become—sometimes short, and often requiring the repose of a whole day before I could resume the labors of composition.

You may remember, that the reluctance or tardiness which the people of the South had manifested in complying with the wishes or requisitions of the President, on certain points deemed by him necessary preliminaries to the success of his policy in restoring the States lately in revolt to their proper constitutional relations with the Union, was a matter of equal surprise to us both, and it was to reason or remonstrate with them upon that subject, if I could be supposed to have any might or influence with them, that I undertook to comply with your wishes. But it so happened that, before I had finished the carefully considered views which I had intended to address to them, with the hope of being able to hasten their movements, the States which had at first shown some reluctance at last acceded to the most material parts of the President's requisitions.

But the Southern States have not fully acceded to the President's wishes. The State of Mississippi, which had at first moved off promptly and with graceful dignity in accepting the condition imposed upon the people by the result of the war, halted at the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, on the ground of the use or abuse which, it is feared, would be made of the second clause, which empowered Congress to pass all appropriate laws to maintain the freedom guaranteed to the African race in the first clause of the amendment.

It appears to me that the power conferred upon Congress in the first clause of the amendment included all the power implied in the second, inasmuch as Congress has the power to pass all laws necessary to carry into effect any specific grant of power. Should I be mistaken in this view of the question, the construction put upon the second clause by Secretary Seward should have dispelled the fears of the people of Mississippi on that score, inasmuch as the construction he places upon it showed that no abuse of that clause would probably take place, at least during the present Administration. But if the radical Republicans should succeed in defeating the policy of President Johnson, all the abuses that could arise, under that clause of the amendment, in their hands, would fade into shadows in comparison with the grosser oppressions they would practise, in the gratification of their thirst for the further punishment of the South, under other grants, or without any grant of power in the Constitution.

THE PRESENT RELATION OF THE SOUTH TO THE GOVERNMENT.

It is needful that the people of the South should recognize and understand the true nature of the Government under which they now live, before they can judge correctly of the expediency or sound policy of many things that appear to them, at this time, to be uncalled for, or carrying with them a degree of humiliation they ought not to submit to. They may not be disposed to think or talk so independently after they shall have considered well the further question—What doubt is there, at this moment, if no change has taken place within a few days in some of the States, that the whole South are subject to military rule, or, in other words, live under a despotic Government, and that, whatever civil authority is at any time exercised, it is by the courtesy or permission of the military authorities?

As a justification for this state of things, it is alleged that the war is not ended. For the same reason, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is still continued over the South. Let me illustrate further the true character of the Government under which we live in the South: For any offense committed against the United States, or for anything done which the military authorities may regard as an offense, the citizen may be arrested, imprisoned, tried, and punished by a military commission, organized under the direction of the commander of the military division or department in which the supposed culprit resides, without any appeal or redress by any civil authority except the President, as commander-in-chief of the army. The people of the South, it is true, may be said to have a choice of evils; for the present they may select one or many for their rulers; they may take the President or the radical majority in Congress for their despots, but it is certain that until the issue that is now made between the radical Republicans and the President on the subject of restoration is decided in favor of the President, the people of the South should bear in mind that they can have no permanent relief. The form of government is despotic, undoubtedly, and in some localities it is, I believe, oppressive and galling, while in others it is milder and more tolerable; but that is not the most serious and forcible view of the subject for consideration. They are now in the possession and enjoyment of many rights and privileges, by which they may be able, crippled as they are in their resources, to make a comfortable living for their families. Have they ever reflected how long these privileges may be continued to them? or how soon they may be withdrawn? Have they ever reflected that they have no security or guarantee for their continuance even for a day? They know perfectly well that they are utterly helpless; that they have no means, in their own hands, of redressing any wrongs or injuries, however small, that may be inflicted upon them.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The President has expressed no wish and made no requisition as in other cases regarding the concession of the right of suffrage to the freedman or negro, and this because he believes that each State has the exclusive right to regulate that question for itself; but doubtless he would be gratified by a prompt and liberal exercise of that power by their Legislatures or Conventions in forming their constitutions, as such a course would tend to satisfy the North that the South are not disposed to act illiberally or unjustly by the colored population. Now, as to the basis or or standard of merit or qualification by which the granting of the right of suffrage shall be regulated, surely the most liberal basis or test of qualification adopted by any Northern or Eastern State ought to be satisfactory to the whole North. I am not informed what qualifications are required at the present time in Massachusetts; but a few years ago, I believe, property to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, and to be able to read and write, entitled the free men of color to a vote. A grant of the right of suffrage to the Southern free men of color upon such a basis or standard of merit cannot be dangerous. I am persuaded it would be entirely safe and proper.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

The question of granting to the negro the right to testify in courts of justice or before magistrates, whether for or against white men, in all cases in which the rights of black men are involved or concerned, is one of the most repulsive, not to say abhorrent, propositions that can be presented to the Southern planter, and to white men generally, who are acquainted with the traits or points most marked and noted in the African race. There is nothing that so shocks the feelings and rouses the prejudices into more intense action among the masses of the Southern people than the suggestion that their life and property should be exposed to the hazards to which the admission of negro testimony, as they think, would necessarily subject them. Much of this abhorrence of the idea of negro testimony I believe to be the result of prejudice. I have observed the peculiarities of the race with care, and I have seen some freemen among them, and some in a state of servitude, and from a knowledge of whose character I would credit their testimony in a court of justice as readily as that of a white man of no higher grade of intelligence or capacity for close observation; but it is nevertheless true that the great mass of the African race appears to have a low estimate of the value of truth as an element of character, as a means of advancing their interests among their fellows equally as among the whites. It is certain, I think, that no sufficient allowance is made by those who object most strongly to the policy of conceding this privilege to the black man, for the degradation of his condition while in a state of slavery, and the absence, for the most part, of any stimulant or inducement to excite their ambition, to cultivate the virtue of truth and regular habits, the foundation of character. With the great mass of them there has been no fair field for the cultivation of truth and honesty. After all the reflection I can give the subject, I believe that the concession of this right to testify in all cases where the black man is concerned, is necessary to the security of his own personal rights; and, it is my opinion, if he were allowed to testify in all cases, it would not be attended with the inconvenience or disadvantage that is generally apprehended. The weight that is given to all testimony by witnesses depends chiefly upon the character of the witness, and the penalties against perjury, operating equally upon the black man and the white, would soon produce a perceptible reformation.

RETROSPECTIVE—THE DOCTRINE OF EQUALITY.

I think it important at this perilous juncture, to point attention to the remarkable character of the proceedings of the Republican Convention assembled at Chicago in 1860—their platform and what they called the declaration of their principles and views. I think that we may discover that there were some men engaged in the handiwork of that platform who had already strongly conceived the idea of the permanent ascendancy which their party might attain to, if they could only succeed in appropriating to themselves the exclusive property in the name or title of champions of the equal rights of man, without distinction of color.

From the solemn and formal manner in which they announced themselves, their convention, and its purposes, to the public, we may infer that they looked upon themselves as commencing a new era in the history of party triumphs, and of their own party in particular. They do not say, in terms, that they mean to put forth a declaration only second in importance to that of 1776; they do not, in their preamble, quite assume the pomp of style nor the imposing arrangement of subjects of our Fathers, when they preluded their declaration in the following language:—"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another," etc., etc., "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation;" but they proceed, with quite sufficient solemnity and simple dignity, to resolve "That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:—1st. That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph. 2d. That the maintenance of the principle promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, 'That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,' is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions." The Republicans at Chicago, in 1860, seized upon the above passages in the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and assumed it as containing an announcement, for the first time, of certain practical truths of that day, *the equality of human rights* being the principal one of them, and intended to be the basis or fundamental idea or principle of the new government they meant to found, for the assertion and maintenance of which the fathers of the Revolution had exposed their lives and their fortunes to the hazards of war, and the declaration of this principle was a justification of their conduct before the civilized world in throwing off their allegiance to the mother country and bringing on a war of which the wisest could not foresee the termination or consequences. It is admitted that this great principle was not carried out in the Revolution, nor adopted in the Constitution of 1789, because, say the Republicans, it was choked and smothered in the bud by the slave interest; but during the whole period of the Revolution there was no disavowal of the sentiment contained in the Declaration of Independence. Thus, by the testimony of these latter-day reformers, the first men of the Revolution, I may say all the great men of that day, with Washington and the Adamses at their head, stand convicted of a deliberate fraud, a hypocritical falsehood in the declaration of the principle which they announced as the cause and justification of the quarrel of the colonies with Great Britain, appealing to the God of battle for the justice of their cause, and invoking His blessing upon it; for, in fact, the equality of human rights, by the law of nature, was neither the cause, nor the violation of it the justification of the quarrel with Great Britain. But it may be, and probably it was the fact, that the Fathers of the Revolution gave no such interpretation to the sentiment, or the doctrine of the equal rights of man by the law of nature, that their wiser successors of this day have given to it; not supposing that it ever could become the dogma of a school of politicians. Now, the truth is that the idea of the "equal rights of man," the theory of the "equality of human rights" by the law of nature—more like the creation of fancy, or the dream of the sentimentalist, that the axiom, or aphorism of philosophy, or practical statesman—was announced by one of the Kings of France, some two or three centuries before Jefferson's time. I have not the authority before me, but the saying that "all men were born equal," and have equal claims by the law of nature, though in the humblest condition of life, upon the justice and sympathies of their fellow-men, even in the highest rank of power and fortune—is found in an old ordinance of the King, addressed to the Princes and Lords paramount, whose rights of property in their serfs be had no right to interfere with, or, if he had, was powerless to enforce, appealing to them for some amelioration of the hard condition of the serfs on their domain, announcing at the same time that he had emancipated all that were on his own domain. It is proper to say that the serfs of France were white men, and that the claims of the negro to be considered equal in his rights to those of the white race were not probably in the royal mind, he not having heard of the horrors of the middle ages or the severities of negro slavery in the West Indies, there being no African slavery then on the continent of America. The sentiment, therefore, could not have been intended to embrace the negro, and it is highly probable that, if it had occupied a place in his thoughts, his unsophisticated mind would have led him to the conclusion that the natural equality of rights even of white men, in the lowest condition of life, and their claims to the justice, protection, and sympathies of their fellow-men, in the highest classes of society, or in the higher stages of civilization, neither qualified them to become legislators, rulers, or officers of Government of any grade, or to select others as their delegates, without other qualifications than those with which nature had endowed them. The conception, however, of the equal rights of all men, by the law of Nature, was a beautiful one, and it struck the fancy of Mr. Jefferson, whose mental organization, rich and exuberant as it was in all the higher faculties of the mind, often exposed him to the delusions of visionary schemes and speculative theories, and he made the most of this idea in the embellishment of the Declaration of Independence.

But the thought which now rules our modern enthusiasts, the radical Republicans, is, that without any previous training or experience in public affairs, or any cultivation above what the corn or rice-field supplies, the negroes in South Carolina and Mississippi, or wherever they may be found in the majority, are fit and qualified by nature to have the dominant power over any other people, though possessing greater cultivation and experience in affairs, and that they should rule according to numbers, without other qualifications.

But I cannot leave the Chicago Platform without calling attention to the fourth declaration of principles. Will you tell me, my dear sir, why this number in the series has not been oftener quoted and relied upon as an obstruction in the path of the radical Republicans, who seek to deprive the States of the right to regulate their own domestic affairs—such as the qualifications of the electors of the members of their Legislatures, admitting that they may be restored to their constitutional rights at any future time, early or late? Or am I mistaken as to the use which has been made of that part of the Chicago declaration of principles, as I admit that I may be, not having seen the consecutive numbers of any leading journals of the North on either side of the question of restoration. I will say no more on this subject, than to quote the declaration in my letter, and make this further remark, that the authors of the Chicago declarations must have made a mistake. They contemplated a change of the constitution by reducing the States to the condition of municipal corporations, as the radical Republicans seem now resolved to do in order to effect the further humiliation and punishment of the Southern people. The following is the fourth resolution of the platform:—

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the greatest of crimes.

I will reserve any further remarks for a subsequent article. Respectfully, JOHN BELL.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Strong, Thompson, and Agnew. Opinions were delivered this morning in the following cases:—

By Thompson, J.—James W. Claghorn vs. The Commonwealth. Error to Quarter Sessions. Indiana county. Sentence reversed.

King & Co. vs. Fenler. Error to Common Pleas, Erie county. Judgment below stricken off, and writ of error non pross'd.

Grinner et al. vs. the School Directors. Error to Common Pleas, Greene county. Judgment affirmed.

Drake vs. the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company. Error to Common Pleas, Erie county. Judgment affirmed. Woodward, Chief Justice, dissents.

The Treasurer of Jefferson county vs. Shannon. Error to Common Pleas, Jefferson county. Judgment reversed.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Isaac M. Pennock. Error to Common Pleas. Allegheny county. Judgment reversed. Chief Justice Woodward and Justice Agnew dissent.

Schollenberger vs. Brinton, Mervine Sailer. In the matter of the rule made June 29, 1865, to show cause why the decree entered in the above case should not be charged to a decree reversing the decree below, and dismissing the bill at the cost of the complainant. Rule discharged.

The list for Chester, Bucks, Delaware, and Montgomery counties, was then taken up.

Fredericks, appellant. Error to Common Pleas. Montgomery county. M. Mitchell on paper books.

Darlington vs. Dampman. Error to Common Pleas, Chester county. Argued by William Darlington, Esq., for plaintiff. Smith for defendant in error.

THE GIVEN AND WEAVER CASE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Thompson and Ludlow.—The City Commissioners case was again before the Court this morning, but it being stated that all the evidence on behalf of the contestant, Mr. Weaver, which was being taken before Mr. Collis, the Examiner, had not yet been taken, Judge Thompson suggested, that in order to facilitate the case, it would be better that the contestant's testimony should be concluded, as it had been begun before the Examiner.

This was assented to by both sides, it being understood by the Court and counsel that not half the time would be consumed in thus having the testimony taken, as would be required if it were taken in open Court.

The case thus again goes before the Examiner under an order of the Court, that he shall sit at least three days this week, from 10 o'clock till 3, for the purposes of the case, and on such of the three remaining days as may be agreed upon by counsel.

It was understood, in fact Mr. Phillips stated, that the contestant's testimony would be finished this week. Messrs. Simpson and Sellers, on behalf of Mr. Given, said that within twenty-four hours after notice of the fact that contestants had closed the answer of respondent would be filed. The case will then proceed regularly, and will doubtless be pressed by the Court and the parties rapidly to a conclusion.

On Monday next the Examiner will report to the Court the evidence taken by him.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Allison.—Assault and battery cases only were before the Court this morning.

THE GREAT RAILROAD CASE.

NISI PRIUS COURT—Judge Read.—Pennsylvania Railroad Company et al. vs. the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company.—Hon. Judge Church, in opening the argument for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, said that a stranger listening to the arguments of the opposing counsel, would have imagined that this Court was organized merely to advance the local interest of this city.

The Atlantic road, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, only extends eighty-eight miles in length, with some thirty-two miles of lateral road. In 1857, a charter was granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to the Meadville Railroad Company, as it was then called.

It authorized a road from Meadville to Erie, and also from Meadville to one or more of the coal fields of Mercer county. It further authorized the Company to purchase the lateral franchises of the Pittsburg and Erie Road, except the branch extending northwest to Lock 26.

In 1858 the name of the Meadville Railroad was changed, by act of Assembly, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. In 1859 the Company was authorized to mortgage, etc. In May of the same year a contract was entered into with the Pittsburg and Erie Company.

Under the provisions of the charter and of the general law authorizing any guage desired, the contract was fulfilled.

The Atlantic and Great Western and Philadelphia and Erie roads were accordingly constructed. Their tracks crossed each other, and the iron "frogs," at the points where the tracks cross, were placed there by the Atlantic Company. At this junction, which was then a dismal marsh, the thriving village of Corry has since sprung up.

There is but one meaning to the words "railroad connection"—it is the connection of the business of two roads. It is one of Blackstone's rules for the interpretation of statutes that their language is not to be taken merely in its strict etymological meaning, but in its common general acceptation.

In April, 1863, two months after the completion of the line of the Atlantic road, the Legislature passed a law that any road making a connection with the Erie road should be of the same guage as that road, but that the law was not to apply to any road wholly or partly constructed.

This could refer to no other connecting road than the Atlantic. We have not claimed that the connection is such as to enable our cars to run on the Erie road. Neither our charter, nor the laws of the State, require such a thing of us.

If we consider Philadelphia's interests alone, which of the parties in this suit would be most likely to advance the interests of the city? Is it the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the plaintiffs, who pay a premium to shippers to send their goods to New York?

It is a common but erroneous impression that it is an advantage to a company to have a continuous line of road, necessitating no change of cars. We claim that, so far as guage is concerned, we have violated no law, and that if we had, the remedy would not be such as the plaintiffs seek. They could, at most, ask for an injunction compelling us to do what we failed to do.

The old companies incorporated into the Atlantic Company are dead. They were consolidated for no purpose but to save the expense of four offices and four sets of clerks. They were united under the general laws of Ohio and New York, and a special law of Pennsylvania. The Atlantic road was built across Pennsylvania in 1862, and opened about eighteen months before the Philadelphia and Erie road.

Hon. Judge Black followed.

The plaintiffs in their bill make a *quasi* denial that we are a corporation. They say we profess to be a corporation by virtue of some law they profess never to have seen. In reply, we say to the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is none of her business whether we have a corporation or not. In a controversy between private parties there can be no question raised about the duties one of the parties owes to the public.

Since the beginning of time there never was such a singular attempt to commit legal suicide as this. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company first attempt to prove that no such organization as the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad exists, and then the court is asked to drawn an injunction against it.

If you say that two roads cannot be "connected" because one is broader than the other, you might as well say that they cannot be connected because one is longer the other. In fact, the word "connected" implies dissimilarity. If two things are perfectly similar, we cannot say they are *connected*, but they are *united*.

NAPOLEON AND MEXICO.

An Interesting Report—Mexico to be Abandoned, Etc.

NEW YORK, January 15.—A special despatch from Washington to the *Tribune* says:—"A private letter from a trustworthy source has been received from Paris, stating that the legislative bodies of the French empire will assemble about the 18th inst., and the Emperor, in his opening address, will express the most amicable and peaceful sentiments towards the United States, and unless in the meanwhile the relations of the two countries become hostile by menaces on questions of honor, will evacuate Mexico as promptly as practicable."

FROM CAIRO.

Cotton Passing up—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Etc.

CAIRO, January 14.—1270 bales of cotton passed here yesterday and to-day for Cincinnati.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has commenced running daily trains, making the trip to Mobile in thirty-six hours.

Accident to a Philadelphia Vessel.

BOSTON, January 15.—The schooner *Frank Herbert*, Captain Chaise, from Philadelphia for Boston, has anchored off South Yarmouth, Mass., with loss of her deck load of oil and tar, sails, boat, etc., having been driven off to the Gulf stream during the late gale.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—The Cotton market is lively; sales of 5000 bales at 49@50 for middlings. Corn active; sales at $1 15@1 17½. Molasses 85@92½c. Gold, 138½.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Cotton is quiet at 51c. Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 4000 bbls. Wheat dull. Corn dull. Beef quiet. Pork buoyant at $30 75@31. Lard quiet at 15½@18½c. Whisky dull and nominal.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 104¾; Cumberland preferred, 44½; Illinois Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 69¾; New York Central, 93½; Reading, 102¾; Hudson River, 105½; Canton Company, 43½; Virginia 6s, 72; Erie, 91¾; U. S. Coupons, 1881, 104; Coupons, 1862, 104; ditto 1864, 101¾; Ten-Forties, 93¼; Treasury 7 30s, 97½@99¼; One-Year Certificates, 98¾; Gold, 139½.

—The Paris *Patrie* says:—"France and England have not offered mediation to Spain in the Chilian question, but their good offices only, which have been accepted by Spain."

—At the funeral of the King of the Belgians Queen Victoria was represented by Lord Sydney and five Generals of the English army. Prince Alfred and the Prince of Wales were also present.

—The King and Queen of Portugal have arrived in London after a pleasant visit to France and Italy. The King is twenty-five years old and the Queen twenty-one. They are the guests of Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

—An industrial exhibition has been opened at Glasgow. The Duke of Argyle delivered an inaugural address on "The agencies which have been and are brought to bear on the condition of labor in the country."

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Recapture of a Steamer from Outlaws.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

A New Telegraph Instrument.

The Banishment of a Rebel.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—The steamer *Alabama* has arrived from Liverpool.

Accounts from Brownsville say that the recently surprised Liberals were captured through the treachery of one of their number. They were *en route* for Fernaldo with thirteen wagons. While a party of Crawford's men were embarking on the captured gunboat, moored near Matamoras, a musket was accidentally discharged, which created some commotion and resulted in the exchange of several volleys from either side. The intended capture was thus frustrated.

The state of affairs in Monterey is so alarming that the better part of the inhabitants are emigrating to San Luis Potosi with their specie and all their movables.

The Mobile *Register* says the steamer *Lillie*, which was captured by outlaws, was rescued at Montgomery by a detachment of the 21st Missouri Regiment, after landing about seventy-five bales of Government cotton. The outlaws left the officers of the boat, who were in "durance vile" during its possession by the guerillas. It is said that the outlaws have expressed a determination to prevent any Government cotton from coming down the Alabama river.

A large fire took place at Talladega, Alabama, involving a loss of $75,000.

Four car-loads of cotton were burned on the Texas Central Railroad, *en route* to Houston. The loss amounted to $30,000.

The 3d Michigan Cavalry were disarmed at San Antonio for mutiny.

A new National Bank has been organized at Galveston.

The Liverpool and New Orleans Steamship Line are building new vessels, to make the trip in eighteen days. The Agent of the French and Transatlantic Ship Company is here, and has obtained ample wharfage facilities for a steamer to connect New Orleans with St. Nazaie.

The *Picayune* notices very approvingly the tests of Dr. Everett of this city of an Aconatic telegraph he has invented. No electricity is used, no insulators, no batteries or chemicals, and no poles. The apparatus is very simple, working easy and certain. The alphabet is easily learned and based on scientific principles.

Captain Coleman, late of the C. S. Army, grandson of Crittenden and nephew of General Pillow, left to-day for Havana, having been banished by the Military Commission for some act of steamboat burning whilst under Forrest's command, and offered the choice of expatriation.

Owing to the exorbitant demands of the New Orleans Gas Company on the city for lighting the streets, the Mayor has authorized a call for proposals to the 1st of March for lighting the streets with the best quality of petroleum. About three thousand lamps are used.

The steamship *Carolina* sailed for Liverpool, and the *Neshannock*, *Cuyler*, and *Costa Rica* for New York.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, January 15, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull but steady this morning, there being very little disposition to operate. Government bonds are firmly held at full prices; 7·30s sold at 98¾@99; 103¾ was bid for old 5-20s; 103¾ for 6s of 1881, interest off; and 94 for 10-40s; State and City loans are without change.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 43@43½, an advance of ½; Philadelphia and Erie at 29½, no change; Camden and Amboy 126½; Pennsylvania Railroad 55½, a decline of ¼; Little Schuylkill at 31¾@33, an advance of 2; Elmira preferred, 39; Catawissa common at 29¼@29⅝, a decline of ⅛; and Northern Central at 44¾; 51½ was bid for Reading; 54 for Minehill; and 29½ for North Pennsylvania.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is more doing. Spruce and Pine sold at 38; Chesnut and Walnut at 52; and Hestonville at 38½@39; 41 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 51 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 11 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth.

Canal shares continue very dull, and we hear of no sales. 21½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 28½ for preferred do.; 53¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 112 for Morris preferred; 8¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 31 for Delaware Division.

Bank shares are in good demand for investment at full prices. 193 was bid for North America; 136½ for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50½ for Commercial; 28 for Mechanics'; 85 for Southwark; 93 for Kensington; 48 for Penn Township; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 62 for City.

Oil shares continue irregular. Ocean sold at 17, an advance of ¼; Sugar Valley at 3¾@3⅞; Dalzell at 2½; Maple Shade at 4¾@5; and Mingo at 2½.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money was offered in great abundance to good houses at 5@6 per cent. on call, and for want of borrowers upon the street considerable sums were placed with the Sub-Treasury at 5 per cent. Commercial paper is quoted at 7@9 for choice, and 10@15 per cent. for second grades. Until Congress acts upon the loan bill money promises to become still more abundant on call.

"There is no alteration in Sterling Bills, which are quoted nominally as follows:—Bills at 60 days are quoted at 108@108¼, commercial; 108¾@108⅞ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 109¼@110¼; Paris at 60 days, 5·20@5 16¼; do. at short sight, 5·15@5·13¾; Antwerp, 5·21@5·17½; Swiss, 5·20@5·17½; Hamburg, 36¼@36½; Amsterdam, 40¾@41; Frankfort, 40⅞@40½; Bremen, 78¾@79¼; Prussian Thalers, 71½@71⅝."

—The New York *Times* of this morning says:—"The firmness of the National securities throughout the past week, goes to prove that the public at large have unyielding faith in the present administration of the national finances, and in the ability of the Government to meet all its obligations with its uniform promptness, and without detriment to any vital popular interest. The gold-bearing bonds left off steadily, on a fair inquiry. Heavy purchases of Seven-thirties and Certificates of Indebtedness were made on Saturday for investment account, resulting in a further hardening of prices. There was a positive scarcity of each of these securities for immediate deliveries. The whole market closed strong, with symptoms of a more marked revival in the coming week."

—No new banks have been created under the national banking system during the past week. The whole number thus authorized now stands, as on last Saturday, 1626, with a total capital of $407,569,203. Amount of circulation issued to the National Banks for the week is stated at $2,832,055; previously, $240,094,565—total, $242,926,620. There are no additional depositories of public moneys designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$300	U S 7·30s June.	99	32 sh	Spruce & Pine	38
$500	do..July..	98¾	100 sh	Maple Sh..b30	
$5000	do.....Aug	99	50 sh	do.........	4¾
$2000	C&A mg 6s.67.	91½	3000 sh	Mingo........	2½
500 sh	Sugar Valley.	3¾	48 sh	Cam & Am.ls	126½
200 sh	do.....s30.	3⅞	20 sh	Penn R........	55½
200 sh	do.......b5	3¾	100 sh	Lit Sch....b80	32
300 sh	Dalzell..lots..	2½	100 sh	do	31¾
100 sh	Ocean......b5	17	100 sh	do.....b30	32¾
200 sh	do.....lots	17	100 sh	do.....b30	33
300 sh	Cata pf.lts.s30	43	50 sh	Elmira R pf..	39
200 sh	do.lots.b30	43½	50 sh	do.........	39
400 sh	do .lots.b5	43	100 sh	N Central.....	44¾
100 sh	Cata com..b30	29½	50 sh	Preston Coal..	30
200 sh	do lots .10	29⅝	20 sh	Ches. & Wal..	52
100 sh	do...s10wn	29½	200 sh	Hest'ville.lots	38½
100 sh	Ph & E.....b5	29¾	100 sh	do.......b5	38½
100 sh	do.........	29½	100 sh	do.....b30.	39
300 sh	do.lots.b30	29½			

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh	Pet Centre....	½	100 sh	Reading....s5	51½
100 sh	Maple Sh.s5..	5	100 sh	Ocean.........	17⅛
100 sh	do.........	5	100 sh	Sugar Ck..s30	
500 sh	Am G Pt Co..	1			

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	139⅝	12 M.	139⅝
11 A. M.	139⅝	1 P. M.	1[illegible]

Market very dull.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	139¼	139¾
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	133½	134
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	129	131
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	1-10	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, January 15.—In Breadstuffs the movements continue of an unimportant character, without much change from Saturday's quotations.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is in steady demand $32·50 ℔ ton, but there is none coming forward.

The receipts of Cloverseed are light, but the most of it is of an undesirable quality, and is unsalable except at relatively low rates. Small sales at $5·50@7·75 ℔ bush. for common and fair quality; nothing doing in Timothy; Flaxseed is in fair demand, with small sales at $3 10.

There is no new feature to present in the Flour Market, and the only sales reported were 1000 barrels Northwestern extra family on private terms, and 200 barrels low grade extra at $7; the home consumers purchase sparingly within the range of $7·25 for common superfine up to $13·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. No sales of Rye flour or Corn meal have been reported. We quote the former at $6, and the latter at $4 25.

The Wheat Market is almost at a stand, but we continue to quote red at $2·20@2 30, and white at $2·50@2·75. Rye is steady at 95c.@$1 05 ℔ bushel for Southern and Pennsylvania. In Corn there is very little doing; sales of 3000 bushels yellow in store and from the cars at 78c. Oats meet with a fair demand, with sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at 51@52c. An invoice of 5000 bushels Canada Barley sold at $1.

Whisky is dull, with small sales of Ohio at $2·28 and refilled at $2 26@2 27.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

JANUARY 15.—Beef Cattle are very dull this week and prices lower. About 2700 head arrived, and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 16@17½c. for extra, the latter rate for choice; 14@15½c. for fair to good, and 10@13c. ℔ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

100 head J. & J. Chain, Pennsylvania, 12@15.
165 " H. Chain, Western, 7@8 gross.
83 " Hafe & Co., Western, 14@16½.
62 " Dryfoos & Brother, Western, 13½@15.
150 " Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 14½@16.
108 " J. S. Kirk, Western and Chester county 12@17½.
150 " P. Hathaway, Western, and Lancaster county 15@17½.
110 " P. McFillen, Western and Lancaster county, 14@16.
106 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 15@17½.
59 " Owen Smith, Western, 14@16.
61 " Christy & Co., Western, 7½@8 gross.
50 " A. Kennedy, Chester county, 14@16.
120 " J. McFillen, Western, 15@17.
50 " E. S. McFillen, Western, 15@16½.
130 " Ullman & Co., Western, 15@16½.
150 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 15@17.
110 " Mooney & Bro., Western, 6½@8½ gross.
125 " Shomberg & Frank, Western, 13@17.
24 " G. Cahn, Western, 7@8 gross
47 " H. & J. Frank, Western, 10@13

Sheep are less active and rather lower. 11,500 head sold at from 7@8c. per lb. gross for good fat sheep.

Cows are unchanged. 175 head sold at from $40@80 for springers, and $60@100 per head for milch cows

Hogs—Prices have fallen off, and the market is very dull. 3000 head sold at the different yards at from $12@14 the 100 lbs net.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

THE EVANS GIFT BOOK SALE,

REOPENED AT NO. 628 CHESNUT ST.

NEW BOOKS, NEW GIFTS, NEW FEATURES.

TWO GIFTS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE.

BUY ALL YOUR HOLIDAY BOOKS

AT THE EVANS GIFT STORE.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Railways to the Pacific.

From the Tribune.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Simpson, of the Engineer Corps, has made a report to the Interior Department in reference to the Pacific Railroads now in process of construction. In compliance with the act of Congress of July 1, 1862, and the several amendatory acts thereof, six companies have accepted the provisions of the law, and have organized to build the roads and branches. The Union Pacific Company is authorized to build a road from the 100th meridian to the western boundary of Nevada Territory, and also from the western boundary of Iowa to the 100th meridian. W. B. Ogden, of the Illinois Central, is President of the Board of Commissioners, and General John A. Dix of the road.

The construction began at Omaha, and the grading of one hundred miles has been completed. It is expected that sixty miles of the road will be completed by the latter part of January, and one hundred miles by July. The Eastern division of this road has also built sixty miles of road, but it does not seem to have satisfied the demands of the Interior Department. Some difficulty seems to have arisen between its management and the road under General Dix. The Board of Commissioners reported that the portion of the road completed was not perfect, and its President has promised to reform it. In case it should reach the 100th meridian before the Union Pacific, it may continue its track until it meets the Central Pacific. No bonds will be issued until this meridian is reached. The Central Pacific road runs east from Sacramento, and will meet the Union branch at or near Salt Lake City.

The engineering on this work will be stupendous. On leaving Sacramento it will cross the Sierra Nevadas. The first fifty miles after leaving Sacramento carry it up to the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, attaining an elevation of 2300 feet, and including some of the heaviest and most expensive grading of the whole line. In some places between Colfax and Newcastle, the cuttings are about 76 feet deep, and from 800 to 200 feet long, through hard rock or cement. The number of laborers now at work is 10,000. During the present year the Company hopes to reach a point called the Turchee River, 120 miles from Sacramento, 7000 feet above tidewater. Two tunnels are being built near the summit of the Sierras, one 1600 feet long, the other 900 feet long. The laborers are working night and day.

The Atchison branch is about to complete the first section of twenty miles, and promises to build the road in the most substantial manner. The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad is authorized to build a road from Sioux City to connect with the main line of the Union Pacific. The Burlington and Missouri Company is authorized to run from the Missouri river to some branch on the Union Pacific, this side of the 100th meridian. Lands, but no bonds, will be given by Congress. The Northern Pacific road has been organized. It proposes to run from Lake Superior, near the 45th parallel, to Puget's Sound, with a branch by way of Columbia river to Portland, Oregon, the latter to join the main line not more than 300 miles from the western terminus. The whole road must be built by July, 1876, and 50 miles within the first two years.

It will thus be seen that the great work of building a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific is rapidly progressing. We presume the first connection will be made at Salt Lake City. The Union Line, which seems to be making the most headway, will connect the Eastern cities with the Western, at St. Louis, which will thus be in railroad importance the main city in America. Its friends indulge the hope that it will be finished in four or five years. The Northern line will probably be finished in ten years. This will be important in the fact that it will absorb the British-American trade. The project of a Southern branch seems to have been abandoned, but we presume only temporarily. After the South has become pacified, and order has been restored in Mexico, we may hope to have a line from New Orleans through Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, controlling the vast silver countries. In time we shall have them all, and when that time comes, New York—10 days from London by sea and 10 days from San Francisco by steam—will command the commerce of the East and the West—of Europe, America, and Asia. Our destiny as a city is to become the metropolis of the world, and men not very young will live to see the day when Calcutta, and Pekin, and Melbourne, and London will make their exchanges on Broadway.

Our War Claims Against England.

From the Herald.

The position which our Government has assumed with reference to the claims against the Government of England, arising out of the action of that country in connection with the Rebel privateers, *Alabama* and *Shenandoah*, was fully explained in the lengthy correspondence between Mr. Adams and Lord Clarendon published in our columns last Friday. While we cannot but admire the firm and explicit terms in which our Minister at the Court of her Britannic Majesty has defied the whole subject, we are astonished at the peurile and offensive manner in which the question has been treated by Lord Clarendon. The representative of the new British Ministry in the Foreign Office has not attempted to treat the subject in any other light than that in which it was viewed by his predecessor, Earl Russell. He presents no new facts and adduces no new arguments. His correspondence can only be regarded as a repetition of the feeble logic of Earl Russell, upon whose authority he seems to rely as an *ex cathedra* declaration of the policy of her Majesty's Government upon a question which this country justly considers of grave moment in the settlement of vital international principles, as well as of serious importance in the light of her own dignity as a great Power.

Mr. Adams has made out his case clearly against the British Government. Not a quibble nor a shuffle in the whole Russell Clarendon correspondence can stand against the solid facts and manly logic of our Minister. Conscious, therefore, of this fact, and evidently overlooking the danger to which England may be exposed by a refusal to concede our claims, Lord Clarendon brings the controversy to an end by the cool assumption that all the topics are exhausted, with what may imply a threat that the further continuance of the argument might lead to unfriendly relations between the two countries. What the future relationship may be between the two Governments of the United States and England is to be decided by the people and Government of the United States, in the event of her Majesty's Ministers persisting in a refusal of our demands. While we do not court a war with any power, it must be understood that this country is in a position to maintain all her claims to full and perfect justice.

There are certain public questions upon which the American people are a unit. One of them is the necessity of Maximilian withdrawing from Mexico, and another the full indemnification for the losses to our commerce on the high seas, for which the Government of England can be held responsible. It is well that foreign statesmen should explicitly understand this; and if Lord Clarendon is not already aware of it, we now recommend the fact to his especial notice.

In closing his correspondence the British Foreign Secretary descends to a diplomatic falsehood when he says that during the late civil war no armed vessel departed from a British port to cruise against the commerce of the United States. It is notorious that the two pirates concerning which this controversy has arisen were fitted out for the purpose, and with all the accommodations of armed vessels, although the actual armament may have been taken on board after they left British waters. Moreover, they were manned for the most part by British subjects, and were sheltered during their marauding career in British ports. However, all these points have been so ably established by Mr. Adams as to compel the Foreign Secretary to shelter himself under a quibble which is very like an untruth.

It may possibly be inferred from the whole tenor of Lord Clarendon's correspondence, that as he has heretofore been amicably disposed towards this country, he does not wish to prolong a controversy which may lead to a breach of friendship, and prefers to back out of it, leaving the case to stand as his predecessor transferred it to him. Whether this is true or not, however, has nothing to do with the adjustment of our claims. This Government cannot recede from its position in the matter of the Rebel privateers.

Friendly Feelings at the South.

From the Times.

We notice occasionally statements to the effect that the Southern clergymen and Southern women continue to cherish a bitter and determined hostility to the North, and that they take care to show it in every possible manner. We are persuaded, and not without good reason, that these statements are for the most part erroneous; and that if they are in some instances true, it is far from among the best and most refined social circles that such is the case. To say that the Southern ladies outstripped their relatives in a zealous support of Secession, and that pastors whose male hearers were fighting in the field offered up sincere prayers for their success, is but to acknowledge a very natural, nay, inevitable feeling among both classes. But it is unjust to assert that the impulsiveness by which they were swayed is now turned into a sentiment of mere spite and mortified anger. Nay, more, it is not true.

Reflections upon character, for such they are, of the kind we refer to, have more than one evil influence upon society. They tend to create that very feeling of distrust and hostility which their authors affect to lament. They postpone the restoration of friendships once deep and sincere. They cast a shade of hopelessness over the minds of many whose whole energies should be directed to the reorganization of their home circles and the resumption of their industrial pursuits. Nay, more; they are a stigma upon the nature of woman, and upon the pastoral office, both North and South. There are very many of our readers whose reminiscences of the affectionate intercourse between families, which was interrupted by the war, are warm and tender, and who look forward to a renewal of that intercourse. The same is true of very many in the land of cotton. Nor is there any reason why the anticipations of both should not be realized. The war inflicted bereavements, many and bitter, upon both sections, and neither can exult in an immunity from suffering. The Southern ladies know this as well as we do and are accepting the chastenings of Providence as cheerfully as ourselves.

What less could be expected of them—of woman everywhere? She is the great consoler of humanity in its hardest trials, and her work is now clearly set before her. The great task of binding up the nation's wounds belongs to her no less than to those who administer the national affairs, and she will execute her portion of that task with true womanly fidelity. And the pulpit will not so change its character, nor the pastor so misunderstand his high office, as that the teachings of Christianity will be forgotten or ignored. All that is needed is patience and forbearance on all sides. The end is not far off when those whose hands are even now stretched forth towards each other shall be joined in the grasp of renewed love and peace.

From New Mexico—Organization of the Legislature.

From the Leavenworth Conservative.

The Legislature met on the first Monday in December, and organized by the election of Mr. Miguel E. Pino as President of the Council, and Samuel Ellison as Speaker of the House. Both of these presiding officers are from Santa Fe county. The Governor delivered his annual message on the Thursday following. He discourses of Indian affairs, and claims that they are in a better condition than they have been for many years. Campaigns would have been ready to march now against the Navajoes who remained in their old country, and against the Gila and Mimbres Apaches, had it not been for the order emanating from the Department Commander at St. Louis to muster out of service the greater part of the volunteer forces now in this Territory. It is to be hoped, says the Governor, that much benefit will result to the southern part of our Territory from the campaigns now organizing against the Gila and Mimbres Apaches; they will be attacked by the troops from Arizona from the west and will meet our troops in their flight to the east. He recommends the repeal of the negro laws and encourages the settlement of unoccupied public lands by citizens of the Territory, who can be profitably employed in their cultivation, and encourages the idea of establishing an agency in New York, for the purpose of diverting a portion of the foreigners who land upon our shores at that city, towards New Mexico. He urges the Legislature to take the necessary steps for the calling of a convention for the purpose of forming a State constitution, to be submitted to the people for their approbation, and asking admittance as one of the States of the Union.

Yield of Colorado Gold.

The yield of gold and silver from Colorado the past year was probably not so much as the previous ones, as her laborers were mainly engaged in preparations for the future, as before stated. It may be set down for a series of years as follows:—

In 1858	$4,000
In 1859	350,000
In 1860	1,600,000
In 1861	6,800,000
In 1862	12,500,000
In 1863	18,000,000
In 1864	20,000,000
In 1865	14,000,000
Total	$73,254,000

The yield for 1866 will probably come close up to twenty-five millions, and 1867 to forty millions. After that it would be rash to predict the results, as those who are best posted in such matters believe they will become almost fabulous.

A State with Five United States Senators Elect.

Louisiana has no less than five United States Senators elect, though none of them have yet been admitted to seats. The first two elected last year were Charles Smith and R. K. Cutler. After a while it was announced that Michael Hahn had been elected, and he has frequently been referred to by the New Orleans papers as a Senator elect from that State. How Mike came to be plied on the top of Charles, we don't know, but we do know that the Washington *Globe*, now before us, has the name of Charles Smith as United States Senator from Louisiana on its official list of Senators. A few weeks ago, the Louisiana Legislature elected two more Senators, Messrs. Randall Hunt and Henry Boyce. The State has consequently five Senators elect.

DESCENDANT OF SHAKESPEARE.—William Howitt detected a lineal descendant of Shakespeare's sister among a village school at Stratford, by his Shakespearian countenance. His name is William Shakespeare Smith, but the boys call him Bill Shakespeare for short.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wim No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Every Variety of Linen, Lace, and Embroidered Hdkfs.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
ALSO, LACES, AND LACE ARTICLES,
EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, ETC. ETC.
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E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
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DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE.
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS
HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 ly

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
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E. M. NEEDLES.
Laces and Lace Goods,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, VEILS,
LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,
In all their Varieties.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 ly

36 NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY! 36
OPERA CLOAKS!
OPERA SACKS!
The entire stock of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS selling off at a Great Sacrifice!
No. 36 N. NINTH STREET.
1 11 6t B. HUNTER, Agent.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

The Land of this Company consists of 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte, on a branch of Sugar Creek, which stream furnishes good water-power for grinding the ores. This Mine was first opened in 1838 by a man named Carson, who worked it successfully for a number of years. He died in the town of Charlotte, in 1846, worth over half a million dollars.

Two shafts have been sunk on this property, one of them feet, the other 60 feet, on different veins, averaging from two to three feet in thickness, which veins still continue on down increasing in width and richness. These shafts are in good order, and ore can be readily taken out at any time. Other veins have been discovered on this property, and tested, and proved to be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known as the brown ore, and very rich, yielding readily $1 per bushel. This is believed to be one of the best and most certain mines in the State, on account of the abundance and quality of the ore, and the ease with which it is obtained and reduced. This property has been worked by Major Z. A. Grier from 1840 to the breaking out of the war. This Company have purchased this property, and intend to erect machinery and put the mines in immediate operation. The many advantages of this mine over the mines of Colorado and Nevada can hardly be estimated. It is more readily reached, and has abundance of fuel, with cheap labor. It can be worked all the year, and not, as in the case of Colorado and Nevada, be compelled to lie idle for three or four months in consequence of the severity of the winter.

This mine having been worked for a long time proved to be a rich paying one. We do not, therefore, have to incur the risk there is in an undeveloped property, but can count on large and immediate returns on the investments. Having an ore that readily yields ten dollars per bushel, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining in this locality, and absence of proper machinery, ten tons of this ore can be taken out daily from every shaft opened. Estimating, say fifteen bushels to the ton, the daily yield will be fifteen hundred dollars from one shaft, allowing three hundred dollars per day for expenses. The net product will be $1200 per day; counting 300 working days to the year, the yearly proceeds will be $360,000, which yield can be largely increased by extending the works. This is considered a very low estimate of the capacity of this mine by experienced miners of that locality. The Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, in speaking of this property, says it has few equals in productiveness in that country, and with proper management and machinery the above product can be doubled.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Price and Par Value of each Share..........$10
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.
Books for subscription now open at No. 407 WALNUT Street, Room No. 2, first floor, where further information will be given.
11 J. HOPKINS TACK, Secretary.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES AND SILVER WARE,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Has always on hand a beautiful assortment of Diamond Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Breastpins, Studs, and Diamond Sets, all of which will be sold at less than usual prices.
Diamonds mounted to order in the latest styles, and most substantial manner.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware
In great variety.
Plain Rings, a large assortment always on hand. Engagement and Wedding Rings in case or made to order.
Silver Ware for Bridal presents in all styles.
Watches repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed.
P. S.—Diamonds and all Precious Stones, as also Old Gold and Silver, bought for cash or taken in exchange. 12 29

RIGGS & BROTHER,
Chronometer,
Clock, and
Watchmakers,
No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,
Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.
N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 1 5 1m*

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.
Large and handsome assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 lyrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smthlyrp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
3 30 ly Solid Silver-ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 ly No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Cor. of FOURTH and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
Window and Plate Glass,
MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Zinc Paints, Putty, etc
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and Consumers supplied at [10 20 3m
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.
WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
HARNESS ORNAMENTS,
No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story),
ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.
ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,
Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2tuthslm*

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 ly

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
J. STEPPACHER,
PROPRIETOR,
Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET
And No. 141 DOCK STREET.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 9 14m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above member with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 9

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH STREET
At his old-established store,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN
FANCY FURS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.
Remember the name and number.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.
I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 24m5p

JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH Street, Below Ninth,
Has now open a splendid variety of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS
Of every description, latest and most approved styles. [10 18 8m
Every article warranted as represented.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS AND SAVANNAH DIRECT.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS
FORTY DOLLARS $40.
THE NEW STEAMSHIP MISSOURI,
JAMES SHERMAN, Commander,
Will sail from NEW YORK, SATURDAY, January 20, carrying passengers at above low rates.
The well-known and popular steamship MATANZAS, WILLIAM LEISEGANG, Commander, will follow January 27.
FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—Weekly Line.
The splendid new steamship SAN JACINTO, Captain Loveland, will sail Saturday, January 20, and be succeeded by the SAN SALVADOR, Captain Atkins, Saturday, January 27.
For Tickets apply to
H. L. LEAF,
No. 320 CHESNUT STREET.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. 11

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD OPEN.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after Monday next (8th of January) the steamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE for FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 5½ o'clock P. M.
We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed accommodations, in having two such steamers as the THOMAS KELSO and ADELAIDE.
Passengers leaving Baltimore at 5½ o'clock P. M. will arrive at Norfolk in time to connect with the James River steamers for CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad being now open, this is the only line by which connections can be made with it at Portsmouth for Suffolk, Blackwater, Edenton, Plymouth, Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern, Wilmington, and all points on the great Southern route.
Passengers going to any point south of Norfolk will find this to be the most *expeditious* and the *cheapest* route.
Fare from Philadelphia to Fortress Monroe..........$7·75
" " Norfolk.......... 7·75
" " City Point..........10·25
" " Richmond..........10·25
Through tickets from Baltimore to Weldon, N. C., $12 only.
Through Tickets can be obtained at all the depots of the principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, and Washington City, D. C.
Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established BAY LINE!
State Rooms and Meals extra.
The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed and the table well supplied.
Passengers taking the 8 A. M. train from New York have ample time to dine in Baltimore.
Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 9·15 or 11·30 A. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.
Passengers leaving Washington at 1 15 P. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.
Passengers and their baggage transported free between railroad depots and steamers.
M. N. FALLS, President.
R. D. JAMAR General Passenger Agent, Phila.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA." "COLUMBIA."
"CALEDONIA." "CAMBRIA."
"BRITANNIA." "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS..........$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE..........$30
Steamship "CALEDONIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 20.
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mails.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 13.
KANGAROO, Wednesday, January 17.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 20.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$90·00 Steerage..........$30·00
First Cabin to London 95·00 Steerage to London..........34·00
First Cabin to Paris.....105·00 Steerage to Paris..........40·00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every SATURDAY, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers, payable in United States currency.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $90. Steerage $35; payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
MUSICAL BOXES,
ACCORDEONS,
VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
BANJOS,
FLUTES,
FIFES,
DRUMS, ETC.,
At C. P. PLEASANT'S New Musical Instrument Store,
12 15 lm No. 129 (Nine twenty nine) CHESNUT St.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71....	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81....	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes....	194,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan....	90,565·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan....	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan....	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds....	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds....	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds....	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia....	12,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company....	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company....	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call....	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan....	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property....	170,700·00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value....	$996,560·00
	Real Estate....	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made....	121,012·37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company....	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $133. Estimated value....	2,910·00
	Cash in Banks....$55,956·89 Cash in Drawer.... 678·48	56,635·37
		$1,253,649·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at th General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of th Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 ly

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE [7 28 ly
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,207·04.
CAPITAL..........$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS..........997,860
PREMIUMS..........1,103,428
Unsettled Claims, $12,145. Income for 1865, $301,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.
PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.
DIRECTORS:

CHARLES N. BANCKER,	ISAAC LEA,
TOBIAS WAGNER,	EDWARD C. DALE,
SAMUEL GRANT,	GEORGE FALES,
JACOB R. SMITH,	ALFRED FITLER,
GEORGE W. RICHARDS,	FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 25 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
William McKee,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahoney,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmond Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 ly

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CR Secretary. 3 30 ly

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Henry S. McComb,
Wm. D. Lewis,	Lemuel Coffin,
William B. Bullock,	Chas. P. Bayard,
Wm. S. Needles,	J. Hillborn Jones,
John D. Taylor,	John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
3 20 ly THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see F[illegible] Page.*]

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in a three-story brick, west side of Second, below Monroe, owned by Wallace Lippincott. The building is occupied as a cigar store by Isaac Hays, tobacconist, and by Mrs. O. D. Boas as a trimming store. She and her family reside in the back building. Her husband is in the marine corps at the Navy Yard. The fire originated in a pile of Navy Yard chips stored in Mr. Boas' cellar, burned through the floor above, and was burning out a closet when the water was turned upon it. Mrs. Boas nearly suffocated in the second-story rooms. The loss is not much to either party.

About a quarter past 2 P. M., yesterday, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sixth street, below Race, made a singular escape from destruction by fire. The lower part of the building is occupied as stores. No. 146 N. Sixth street, corner of Haines, is occupied by Mr. William Curtis, Grand Secretary of the Order, as a store for the sale of regalia. In his office, at the rear of the store, the fire began. A range of closets had been built against the flue. They were filled with papers. The heat in the flue had set fire to the contents of the closet. The janitor was told of the fire by some boys in the street who saw the smoke. The firemen came promptly, but their services were unnecessary.

ANOTHER WEEK OF PRAYER.—The general subjects recommended to the attention of Christians in all lands having been considered in the meetings already held, it was thought best to continue the meetings for another week, that attention might be drawn especially to the spiritual wants of our own city; and with that object in view Christians of all denominations are invited to meet at 4 o'clock on every afternoon of this week, at the following churches:—

Monday—Clinton Street Church (Dr. March), Tenth street, below Spruce.

Tuesday—Dr. Kennard's church, Eighth street, above Green.

Wednesday—Dr. Cookman's church, Twentieth and Spring Garden streets.

Thursday—Dr. Wiley's church, Broad street, below Spruce.

Friday—Dr. Giesy's church, Green street, above Fifteenth.

Saturday—Epiphany (Dr. Newton's), Chesnut and Fifteenth streets.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The thirtieth anniversary of the Sunday Schools of Emanuel Episcopal Church, Marlborough street, above Girard avenue, was held in the church yesterday afternoon. A large number of persons were in attendance, many being unable to gain admittance. The report of the Superintendent, Mr. Joseph Christian, was read, and exhibited the following facts:—The total amount of missionary offerings collected during the year amounted to $337·51; the number of female scholars attending the main school is 180; number of males attending the same, 146; making a total of 326. Ninety-one scholars were admitted during the year, and seventy-five were either transferred to other schools or left. The infant schools are attended by 175 children. Two hundred new books were added to the library during the past year, and it contains at the present time upwards of 900 volumes.

LADIES' CENTENARY ASSOCIATION.—A society called the American Methodist Ladies' Centenary Association has been organized for the purpose of co-operating with and aiding the Central Centenary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the accomplishment of its beneficent designs. The funds of this Association, after paying current expenses, will be appropriated to the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Illinois, for the purpose of erecting a dormitory hall or home for students while pursuing their theological course; and to the Methodist General Biblical Institute, at Concord, to be removed to the vicinity of Boston, in equal sums, until each shall have received fifty thousand dollars, after which all contributions shall be paid to the Connectional Centenary Educational Fund.

DEDICATION OF BRAINERD MISSION SCHOOL.—The dedication of Brainerd Mission School building, Greenwich street, east of Moyamensing avenue, took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The building is a neat, unpretending brick structure, and will accommodate about five hundred. The interior contains on the walls a variety of maxims of a sacred character, such as "God is Love," "Feed my Lambs," etc. At the appointed time of dedication the house was thronged to overflowing, the scholars of the Sunday School occupying a place in the body of the edifice. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Brainerd, Rev. John McLeod, Rev. Wolcott Calkins, and by other pastors of the Philadelphia churches.

THE COTERIE CARNIVAL.—A meeting of the directors of the Coterie Carnival fancy dress ball, to dispose of the private boxes at the Academy, and to appoint the necessary committees to officiate on the occasion, was held in Parlor C, Continental Hotel, on Saturday evening. The first floor box on the right was purchased by T. Potter, Esq., for $75; the left hand box was sold to Mr. Thomas McClellan, from Pittsburg, for $75; the two proscenium boxes were bought by J. C. Risley, Esq., for $65 and $75; the two third tier boxes were sold for $10 and $12 each. The affair concluded with a champagne supper, after which the assembly was neatly addressed by Colonel A. K. Zeilan.

POLICE STATISTICS.—During the year 1865, 39,515 persons were arrested by the city police, natives of the following countries:—United States, 15,611; Ireland, 19,141; Germany, 2504; England, 1585; Scotland, 273; France, 100; Canada, 20; Italy, 32; Poland, 4; Spain, 12; Wales, 9; Denmark, 2; West Indies, 12; Sweden, 3; Norway, 7. The nativities of the 36,828 lodgers in the police stations were as follows:—Ireland, 21,209; United States, 11,051; Germany, 2884; England, 1248; Scotland, 259; Wales, 10; France, 118; Spain, 12; Italy, 8; Canada, 19; West Indies, 6; Holland, 3; China, 1.

THE CHANGEABLE WEATHER.—Saturday was a balmy, spring-like day; the weather was delightful, marred only by the dampness which pervaded pavements and thoroughfares. Overcoats were uncomfortable, and ladies promenaded without their furs. Yesterday, a cold, cutting wind prevailed, and fleecy clouds were driven to the southeast by the northern blasts. There was a difference of ten degrees between Saturday and Sunday, at noon. To-day we are having another "blue" Monday. The thermometer is ten degrees above zero, and there is very little gossiping at street corners.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—A constable in the lower part of the city was arrested yesterday on the charge of robbing an ex-Alderman of the Second Ward of four thousand dollars. The parties had been together for several hours, and the robbery is said to have been committed while in a chaise on the way to the ex-Alderman's residence. The accused was held to bail for a further hearing.

RAILWAY MANAGER RESIGNED.—Hon. Ellis Lewis, who has been the manager of the Philadelphia and Erie Railway for eight years, has resigned, in consequence of ill health. In accepting the resignation the Board of Directors paid a high tribute to Mr. Lewis for the untiring energy and great ability he manifested, and deeply sympathized with him because of the state of health he is laboring under.

THE FENIANS.—At a meeting of the officers of the Fenian Brotherhood, held yesterday afternoon, under the call of Mr. Andrew Wynne, the District Centre, it was determined to hold a grand ratification meeting in this city about the middle of the present week, when Colonel O'Mahony, B. Doran Killian, Colonel Mullen, and other prominent Fenians are expected to address the Brotherhood.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Robert McFarland, aged 22, who resided in Twenty-third street, between Race and Vine, had his face and eyes injured on Saturday by the explosion of a blast at Fairmount Park.

THE HIBERNIA STEAMER.—A communication has been received from Chief Engineer Dickson, of the United States Steam Fire Brigade of Washington, saying that, as the engine which was to have taken the place of the Hibernia in that city is badly out of repair, and will require at least a month's work to render it effective, the departure of the Hibernia will be delayed for some weeks yet.

UNION SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.—The sixteenth anniversary of the Union School and Children's Home will take place at St. Andrew's Church, Eighth street, above Spruce, this evening at 7½ o'clock. The annual report will be read and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Drs. Beadle, Butler, Boardman, and others.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.—On Saturday, Mr. Samuel M. Pook entered upon his duties as Naval Constructor at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Mr. Pook has been in the service of the Government since 1841, and was last on duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. He takes the place here made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hanscom.

FAIR FOR THE JEWISH HOSPITAL.—A Fair for the benefit of the Jewish Hospital in this city will commence at the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut, to-day, and continue to the 20th instant. The friends of this hospital have made extensive preparations to make this Fair one of the most attractive yet held in our city.

THE SABBATH AND THE DROVERS.—An adjourned meeting of the drovers and butchers will be held at the Avenue Drove Yard to-day at 3 o'clock, to consider the proposition of changing the cattle-market day from Monday to Thursday, to prevent the dealers in stock visiting the drove-yard on Sunday.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A public temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Franklin Division, Sons of Temperance, was held yesterday afternoon, in the Eleventh Street M. E. church, Eleventh street, above Washington avenue. Interesting addresses were made by Rev. R. J. Carson, Mr. Dorr, and others.

REVIVAL AT CHILTENHAM.—An exciting revival is now progressing in the Chiltenham M. E. Church, which is under the ministerial charge of Rev. George W. Lybrand. Immense meetings are held, and a deep religious feeling is manifested. Bishop Simpson will conduct the services during a portion of the present week.

THE FEAST OF THE HOLY NAME.—The Feast of the Holy Name of our Redeemer was celebrated in the Catholic churches yesterday. At St. Augustine's solemn high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Crane, and a very impressive discourse, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Father Stanton.

APOPLEXY.—A citizen named Joseph Merrick, living at No. 509 Parrish street, died on Saturday from apoplexy. He was descending a flight of stairs. He had walked within two steps of the bottom, when he fell and died without a struggle, probably without a pang. When lifted, his heart had ceased to beat.

THE ICE IN THE DELAWARE.—Captain William G. Munday, of the steamship *Eastern City*, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from New York, reports that although the ice is very heavy in the river, it has all gathered on the eastern shore, and the main ship channel is clear.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A man named Charles McCloskey, sixty-four years of age, fell on Saturday evening from Mead alley wharf into the Delaware. He was rescued in a state of partial insensibility. Every means at hand were taken to restore him, but without avail.

ANOTHER PRIZE HORN.—The Germantown Hose won, on Saturday, the prize horn at the Fair given in aid of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in that suburb. The vote stood:—Germantown Hose, 614; Columbia Engine, 425; Fellowship Engine, 3.

ARRESTED IN CHURCH.—A man who was picked out by a citizen as a professional thief was arrested yesterday afternoon by Chief Franklin, of the detective force, while in attendance at St. Joseph's Church.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the "PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 11 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS EVENING
will be presented
THE THRILLING NAUTICAL DRAMA,
RED ROVER,
OR THE
MUTINY ON THE DOLPHIN,
which will be produced with
NEW AND HANDSOME SCENERY,
by Mr. Richard Smith including a GRAND PANORAMA of Newport, Rhode Island.
New Mechanical Effects Correct Properties, Brilliant Music, and an Excellent Distribution of Characters.
LAST WEEK
of the grand Spectacular Burlesque,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
Miss Josie Orton as the Sleeping Beauty.
With its extremely magnificent
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
its Entire New and Beautiful Scenery, Costly Properties, Elegant Costumes Original Music, and
POWERFUL CAST.
The performance will commence with
RED ROVER.
Alteration of time for this week only. The doors will open at 6·45; commence at 7·30 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, January 18
BENEFIT OF MR. RICHARD SMITH.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
January 17 and 20.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEES,
and last
DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE
of the
SLEEPING BEAUTY.
Will be revived on Monday, January 22, the Grand Irish Drama,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¼.
RE-ENGAGEMENT.
The brilliant Vocalist and Comic Actress,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
"THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
has consented to delay her departure for
POSITIVELY ONLY SIX NIGHTS,
and will appear on Monday Evening as
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
ON MONDAY EVENING, January 15,
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS
Dr. Lancelot Shee.......................Mr. C. Walcott, Jr
After which John Brougham's Extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
H. R. H. Pocahontas.......................Mrs. John Wood
To conclude with the American comedy of
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Solon Shingle.......................Mr. O. S. Fawcett
Tuesday, Farewell Benefit of MRS. JOHN WOOD.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
FORTUNIO. FORTUNIO. FORTUNIO.
LAST WEEK OF MRS JOHN DREW.
MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK.
With New Scenery, Machinery, and Costumes,
FORTUNIO
AND HIS SEVEN GIFTED SERVANTS.
Fortunio.......................Mrs. JOHN DREW
Supported by the full Company.
For particulars of
New Scenery, Incidents, Music, Dances, etc., see the Distributing Bills.
To commence each evening with
A FAVORITE COMEDIETTA,
and close with
A GLORIOUS FARCE.
FRIDAY, Benefit of Mrs JOHN DREW
SATURDAY, Mrs. JOHN DREW'S LAST NIGHT.
MONDAY, Miss JEAN HOSMER

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
Engagement of (at an enormous expense) the wonderful
BEDOUIN ARABS.
Six in number, the real children of the desert.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Also,
MAD'LLE ZANFRETTA,
the most astonishing Tight-Rope Artist in the world, and the Grand Spectacle of
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY.—
MR. C. H. JARVIS' SECOND MATINEE
FRIDAY, January 19, at 4 P. M.
Single Admission.......................ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets and programmes at the Music Stores. 1 13 5t

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.
Professor R. E. RODGERS, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, will deliver
A LECTURE
for the Benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 17.
Subject:—
"A GLANCE AT THE WORLD WE LIVE IN!"
SYNOPSIS OF THE LECTURE.
The simplicity and unity in the plan of creation.
Sketch of the former condition and constitution of our Planet, and its progressive stages in becoming the abode of life. Earth air and water, in their relation to vegetable and animal forms.
The Indestructibility of Matter and its Forces.
The true meaning of Fire, or Combustion, illustrated experimentally: for example, the burning of various substances—solids, gases, the atmosphere, the human breath, etc., with the recovery of the elements of the bodies destroyed by fire.
The production of Heat by Cold.
Familiar illustrations of Motion.
Proofs, by experiment, that Sound, Heat, Light Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, and Chemical Action are but varieties of motion.
Magical Transformation of Colors, with the exhibition of the magnificent Magenta and Solferino Dyes
Among a variety of Sound-producing instruments, the novel and curious "Chime of Musical Bells" the invention of our talented fellow townsman, Mr. E. N. Scherr, will be introduced.
Admission to all parts of the house 50 cts.
Secured seats without extra charge.
Tickets for sale at Pugh's Book Store, S. W. corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets
Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 1 15 3t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SOIREE GYMNASTIQUE
BY THE
PUPILS OF
HILLEBRAND & LEWIS'
GYMNASIUM,
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16.
A Rich Programme of GYMNASTICS by the Pupils of both Sexes,
ACROBATICS,
FENCING,
SPARRING,
DRILLING.
CHORUS WITH ORCHESTRA, ETC. ETC.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS. 1 12 4t

CONCERT HALL.
RENEWAL OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF ROBERT HELLER.
The management has the gratification to announce that, in consequence of the
MARKED AND PRODIGIOUS SUCCESS
which has attended
MR ROBERT HELLER
in this city, it has succeeded in inducing him to remain
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.
MONDAY EVENING, January 15,
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
For the first time in Philadelphia, the great Sensational Phenomenon,
THE SPHYNX!
For the first time in America,
A PURELY NOVEL AND MUSICAL SKETCH;
and, by Special Request,
"THE BOARDING-SCHOOL MISS,"
embodied in a Grand Melange of
MIRACLE, MELODY COMEDY, AND MYSTERY.
The Piano used upon the occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte, sent expressly from New York for Mr. Heller's use at these entertainments.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents.
Seats may be secured, three days in advance, at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Ticket office open every day from 9 till 4.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
BRILLIANT ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES, FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.
THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS!
The tallest lady living, aged nineteen years, eight feet one inch high, weighing 442 pounds.
MISS LIZZIE REED.
The Smallest Woman in the world, twenty-two years old, thirty-two inches high, weighs 35 pounds.
ZURUBY PANNUM, from a remote province of "Circassia having been ransomed at a great expense while on her way to a Turkish market.
THE MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, weighing 583 pounds, together with
10,000 NATURAL CURIOSITIES, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to view the whole, 35 cents. Children, 25c.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
1 15 6t H. P. INGALLS, Proprietor.

GYMNASIUM.
THE PHILADELPHIA PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Is open every Day and Evening.
BODILY EXERCISE is the only means to restore health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Classes for Ladies—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
Classes for Boys—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
For Gents—Every day from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M.
N. B.—PRIVATE LESSONS IN FENCING AND SPARRING.
11 18mth2m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 10 16 3m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 1vrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

PIANOS, &c.

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing-Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 7 12 6m

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,
Have just received
NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES,
NEW YORK PLUMS,
NEW PRESERVED GINGER. 9 15 6m

CHEAP FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE.
A complete assortment of Rosewood Chamber and Parlor Furniture.
A general assortment of Walnut Chamber, Parlor, Dining-Room, and Library, at very reduced prices.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
12 14 1m Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT ST.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the New YORK Ordnance Agency, No. 45 WORTH Street, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 25th of January, 1866, the following lots of DRUGS and MEDICINES, property of the United States, viz.:—
25 gallons Alcohol,
584 pounds Aloes, Bonaria, and Barbadoes,
79½ pounds Alum,
30 pounds Ammonia,
389 bottles Ammonia,
59 gallons Arnica,
127 pounds Assafœtida,
336½ pounds Blue Vitriol,
428 bottles British Oil,
167 1-16 pounds Calomel,
257 pounds Cantharides,
1440½ pounds Castile Soap,
200 pounds Simple Cerate,
73½ pounds Sulphate Copper,
114½ pounds Copperas,
200 pounds Epsom Salts,
66½ bottles Sulphuric Ether,
185 pounds Ground Flaxseed,
296 quarts Spirits Turpentine,
128½ pounds Ground Ginger,
1318½ pounds Glauber Salts,
26 bottles Tincture Iodine,
829½ pounds Lard,
77 gallons Laudanum,
40½ pounds Acetate Lead,
247 pounds Mercurial Ointment,
1553 bottles Mustang Liniment,
151½ quarts Spirits Nitre,
106 quarts Castor Oil,
88 quarts Sweet Oil,
1828 bottles Opodeldoc,
60 pounds Chlorate Potash,
697½ pounds Rosin,
728½ pounds Sulphur,
39 pounds Tobacco—Plug,
76½ pounds Sulphate Zinc,
Aniseed, Antimony, Aquafortis, Arnica flowers, Arrow root Balsam of Copaiba, Fir Basilicon and Rosin Ointments, Bicarb. Soda, Borax, Buckthorn Syrup, Chloroform, Condition Powders, Corrosive Sublimate, Cream Tartar, Glycerine, Gilman's and Powell's Liniments, Caustic, Mustard, Nutgalls, Croton Oil, Farriers' and Gargling Oils, Oils of Cloves, Juniper, Origanum, Rosemary, Sassafras and Spike, Peppermint, Tartar Emetic, Cayenne Pepper, Wormwood and Yellow Root.
Terms—Cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in if the interests of the Government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application.
S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
1 15 9t Captain of Ordnance.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, BEDDING, ETC., IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 MARKET Street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.
BEDDING.
2,000 Hair Mattresses, jointed
15,000 Hair Pillows.
47,000 Bed Ticks.
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles.
20,000 Mosquito Bars.
51,000 Pillow Cases.
45,000 Pillow Ticks.
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.
CLOTHING.
42,000 Shirts.
40,000 Drawers.
25,000 Dressing Gowns.
19,000 Socks.
10,000 Slippers.
10,000 Night-caps.
SUNDRIES.
34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 Roller-towels, crash.
1,000 Napkins.
2,000 yards Red Flannel.
2,400 yards Gutta Percha Cloth.
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows.
1,000 Canvas Hammocks.
1,000 Canvas Blanket Cases.
10,000 pounds Oakum and Tow.
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, etc.
A small portion of the foregoing articles are second hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
1 15 18t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner of Seventeenth and H streets, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of
Drums,
Sashes,
Books,
Jackets,
Blankets,
Bedsacks,
Leggings,
Havelocks,
Cap Covers,
Rubber Blankets,
Rubber Ponchos,
Axes,
Pickaxes,
Hatchets,
Spades,
Shovels,
Kettles,
Knapsacks,
Haversacks,
Hospital Tents,
Wall Tents,
Sibley Tents,
Common Tents,
Flags,
Coats,
Caps,
Pack Saddles,
Vests,
Trowsers,
Shirts,
Turbans,
Etc., Etc.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
1 15 12t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Major Benjamin Burton, A. Q. M., at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, February 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following named Government vessels, viz.:—
Barge MIDDLESEX.
Barge FINANCIER.
Barge JURA.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brev. Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 15 17t Depot of Washington.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
ROCKETT'S LANDING,
RICHMOND, Va.,
January 8, 1866
PUBLIC AUCTION.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at Public Auction, at Rockett's Landing, Richmond, Va., on the 20th day of January, 1866,
150 FIRST-CLASS MULES.
These mules have been in use in the teams at this Depot for the past six months, are well broken, and in fine condition.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
GEORGE B. CADWALADER,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M.,
1 11 8t In charge of Depot.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 9, 1866
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 22d day of January, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, by sample, five thousand three hundred and thirty-two (5332) barrels of NAVY POWDERS.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Fort Mifflin Magazine, otherwise revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
1 11thstul 22 Chief of Bureau.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc.
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.
TRENTON, N. J., January 1, 1866.
There will be sold at Public Auction, at Trenton Barracks, TRENTON, N. J., on MONDAY, the 15th day of January, 1866, the following articles of Clothing, Camp, and Garrison Equipage, viz.:—
49 Axes.
41 Axe Handles.
3 Axe Slings.
38 Blankets (woollen).
24 Rubber Blankets.
529 Double Bed Sacks.
10 Single Bed Sacks.
81 Infantry Uniform Coats—privates.
5 Cavalry Great Coats.
16 Infantry Great Coats.
9 Forage Caps.
979 Canteens.
7 Drums and Drum Slings.
4 Pairs Drum Sticks.
3 Fifes.
12 Camp Hatchets.
1046 Haversacks.
1 Cavalry Jacket.
297 Camp Kettles.
220 Mess Pans.
1102 Knapsacks.
21 Pickaxes.
12 Pickaxe Handles.
438 Great-coat Straps.
28 Worsted Sashes.
54 Spades.
7 Picket Spades.
2 Spade Slings.
29 Pairs Infantry Trousers.
35 Wall Tents.
15 Wall Tent Flies.
179 Common Tents.
1789½ Shelter Tents.
32 Wall Tents Pins.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms Cash, in Government currency.
By order of Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
JOHN WHIPPLE,
1 12 3t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, January 22 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and days following:—
14 sets Artillery Harness, wheel.
28 " " " lead.
149 Austrian Carbines, cal. 71, new.
186 Carbines, various patterns.
485 United States Smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
730 Austrian Rifle Muskets, cal. 54 new.
4,000 Prussian " " " 71. "
4,000 " Smooth Bore Muskets, cal. 71, new.
925 Muskets and Rifles, foreign, various.
117 Double Barrelled Shot Guns.
790 Revolver Pistols, various patterns.
19 Foot Artillery Swords.
2,015 Light Cavalry Sabres.
14 Horse Artillery "
39 Musicians' and N. C. Officers' Swords.
4,429 Bullet Moulds, various.
15,900 Ball Screws, Screwdrivers, Wipers, etc.
49 sets Horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133 Cavalry Saddles, McClellan pattern.
168 Saddle Blankets.
51 Cavalry Bridles.
151 Surcingles.
30,000 Bayonet Scabbards.
50,000 Cap Pouches.
35,000 Cartridge Boxes, infantry, and Plates.
25,000 " Box Belts and Plates.
25,000 Gun Slings.
1,000 Sword Belts, N. C. Officers', and Plates.
83,500 Percussion Caps, for shot-guns.
8,240 Cones, various.
255 pounds Hemp Rope.
132 " Beeswax.
1 Horse.
ALSO,
A lot of Pickaxes, Felling-axes, Shovels, Mattocks, Pole Yokes, etc.
Full catalogues will be ready at sale.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash in Government funds.
Articles to be removed immediately at expense of purchaser.
By order.
T. C. BRADFORD,
Captain Ord., Bat. Major U. S. A.,
1 10 9t Commanding Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES, CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1866
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Alexandria, Virginia, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, January 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Clothing, etc., as follows:—
Shirts,
Jackets,
Coats, Caps,
Tents,
Flags,
Wagons,
Carts,
Ambulances,
Spring Wagons,
Iron Axles,
Chains,
Army Range,
Wheelbarrows,
Drugs,
Tables,
Desks,
Chairs,
Letter Presses,
Halters,
Hames,
Harness,
Hammers,
Chisels,
Vices,
Saws,
Axes,
Shovels,
Paulins,
Hose,
Grain Separator,
Cauldrons,
Argand Burners,
Manilla Rope,
Curled Hair,
Sheepskins,
Deer Hides,
Cast, Wrought, and Scrap Iron,
Cast and Spring Steel,
Grain Sacks, etc.
Together with a large lot of secondhand Lumber, consisting of
Flooring,
Scantling,
4-4 Common Culls,
Ship Knees.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole of the property is sold.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 6 16t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.—
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all Government Horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
Sales will, therefore, take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A Boat will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These Horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
1 4 tj31 First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, January 23 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of Iron Boilers, Sweat Collars, Horse Covers, Hose Carriage, Hammers Hay Knives, Fire Hose, Neck Straps and Chains, Travelling-forge, Limbers, Branding Irons, Irons, Iron Picket Posts, etc
The Stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 8 17t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on
Friday, the 5th of January.
Friday, the 12th of January.
Friday, the 19th of January.
Friday, the 26th of January.
Four hundred good and serviceable mules.
One hundred on each day of sale
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
1 3 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AT POINT LOOKOUT, MD.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1865
Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at POINT LOOKOUT, Md., commencing THURSDAY, January 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following frame buildings and other public property at that place, viz.:—
UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL.
One Headquarters Building, 175 by 25 feet; 15 Hospital Wards, each 175 by 25 feet; one Mess-house, 240 by 28 feet; one Guards' Quarters, 167 by 24 feet; one Contraband Quarters, 60 by 14 feet; one Kitchen, 60 by 28 feet; one Chapel, 77 by 25 feet; one Laundry 29 by 22 feet, with stationary Engine, Locomotive Boiler, and all the necessary apparatus for steam laundry and drying; one Cow Stable, 91 by 14 feet; one Horse stable, 52 by 21 feet; one Wagon House, small; one Baggage House, 55 by 25 feet; one Warehouse, 55 by 25 feet; one Ice House, 40 by 30 feet, and 19 feet high; Water-tank Building, 17 by 17 feet, 30 feet high with circular water tank, 16 feet diameter; two Coal Houses, one Saw House, one Forage House, one Dead House, and one Wash House, of various dimensions; also, covered Plank Footwalks connecting the above buildings; aggregate length 1860 feet, and 8 feet wide.
The above-mentioned Headquarters Building is two stories high, lathed and plastered, and the fifteen Hospital Wards, the Mess-house, and a few other structures are also lathed and plastered.
PRISON CAMP.
10 Hospital Wards, each 140 by 25 feet; 7 Cook-houses, each 148 by 22 feet; one Cook house, 120 by 26 feet; one Cook-house, 140 by 25 feet, with two wings, each 30 by 20 feet; one Headquarters Building, 72 by 24 feet, with two wings, each 40 by 20 feet; one C. S. Storehouse, 90 by 22 feet; one Dispensary, 40 by 38 feet; one Chapel, 100 by 24 feet; one Express Office, 30 by 16 feet; one Guard House (block), 50 by 15 feet; one Quarters, one Office, and one Storeroom, of various dimensions; also, 9188 lineal feet of Fencing, 12 feet high; 310 lineal feet of Board Fence, 6 feet high; 700 lineal feet of covered Plank Footwalks, 12 feet wide; and 9188 lineal feet of Plank Footwalk, 4 feet wide, with rail.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
One Quarters, 100 by 28 feet; one Quarters, 100 by 14 feet; one Quarters, 12 by 22 feet; one Quarters, 60 by 28 feet; three Stables, averaging 139 by 27 feet each; one Storehouse, 84 by 27 feet; one Smith Shop, 53 by 24 feet; one Wheelwright Shop, 57 by 14 feet; and four Offices, three Quarters, two Storehouses, one Oil-house; one Saddler's Shop, and one Mess House, of various dimensions.
MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS, AND OTHER PROPERTY.
One Post Hospital, 70 by 25 feet; one Commissary Storehouse, 200 by 35 feet; one Commissary Salesroom and Office, 84 by 27 feet; one Office, 27 by 1[illegible] feet; one Guard House (log), 50 by 50 feet; one Guard House (log), 30 by 20 feet; two frame Guard Houses small size; one Barrack, at Fort Lincoln 60 by 20 feet; one Ordnance Storehouse, 54 by 12 feet; one Slaughter House, 40 by 24 feet, with Shed, 24 by 18 feet, and Outbuildings, 9 by 9 feet; one Stable, 36 by 22 feet; and 10 Kitchens, Quarters, etc., of various dimensions.
One wharf of Timber and Lumber, 476 feet long and varying in width from 22 to 102 feet. 248 lineal feet of Stockade, 11 feet high on the Potomac side with block-house 20 by 30 feet, four platforms, each 16 by 12 feet, and 100 lineal feet of plank footwalk 6 feet wide. 157 lineal feet of Stockade on bay side with block-house 25 by 20 feet, and three platforms of various dimensions, and a footwalk.
One Hose Carriage; 28 Fire Ladders; 24 Axes; 116 Fire Buckets; and six lengths of Hose, each 50 feet long.
Three Cooking Ranges; one Perpetual Oven; a quantity of old Lumber; and a number of Pumps.
Point Lookout, situated at the junction of the Potomac river with Chesapeake bay, was, before the war, a favorite watering place, and is well adapted for the purpose now, having excellent facilities for salt-water bathing, and abundance of fish and game.
The buildings above enumerated under the head of "United States General Hospital," are located directly on the Point, the principal structures being arranged in a circle, radiating from a common centre, and connected by covered footwalks, and could with moderate expense be fitted up properly for the accommodation of visitors, as a steam laundry, ice-house, coal house, water-tanks, and many other necessary structures for the purpose, are ready for immediate use. An excellent opportunity is also afforded to land owners in the vicinity, and elsewhere, to secure valuable fencing and building material.
A steamer will leave the Government wharves, south side of the basin, near Fardy's shipyard, Baltimore, Md., at 10 o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday, January 17, 1866, for the transportation of bidders to Point Lookout; and will be retained until the close of the sale to return the passengers to Baltimore. Meals will be furnished on the boat at the usual steamboat rates.
The Buildings will be sold singly, and other property in lots to suit purchasers.
The military guard will remain in charge of the Buildings, etc., for fifteen days after the sale, if desired, and purchasers will be allowed twenty days in which to remove their property
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
1 11 5t Department of Washington.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States, and foreign, of various calibres.
505 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,090 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,153 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn
800 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.
Samples to be seen at the
INDIANPOLIS ARSENAL,
and at the
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE,
1 8 12 20 Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

PUBLIC SALE
AT THE FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES.
On THURSDAY MORNING, January 18, 1866,
at 11 o'clock,
will be sold at Public Sale,
GUNPOWDER, BY SAMPLE, Viz.:—
19,656 pounds United States Powder mixed, badly caked
9900 pounds United States Cannon Powder, badly caked
4900 pounds United States Mortar Powder, dirty and caked
4601 pounds United States Powder, good mixed grain.
87,403 pounds Confederate States Powder, good mixed grain.
4167 pounds Confederate States Powder, badly damaged.
This Powder is stored at Fort Delaware.
Samples may be seen at the Watertown, Watervliet, and Frankford Arsenals, and at the United States Agency, No. 45 Worth Street, New York.
When the interest of the Government may require it, the powder will be bid in
Terms United States currency.
S. V. BENET,
12 19tu5t Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A. Commanding

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1866.

Our Criminal Court—Prompt Justice Administered.

THE proceedings in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday last were of very great importance. Three culprits were charged with taking the lives of four of their fellow-creatures. It is a rare circumstance in the criminal annals of Philadelphia thatmore than one homicide case is disposed of in a single day. The principal offender on Saturday was young female, whose life is a fearful commentary upon the text that "the ways of the transgressor are hard. MARY RIDEY, at the tender age of thirteen, was debauched by a fiend in human shape, and the mother accepted money in payment for the horrible act. It is not to be wondered at that a life so inauspiciously begun should have ended as fearfully as it has. Born and bred to degradation and disgrace, she has only bettered the instruction which she received from maternal lips. Her entire life, has been spent in brothels and groggeries amid scenes of vice and infamy too shocking for recital. Her surroundings led her to every vicious practice. Unacquainted with any regious or moral course, she became the sport of ill-fortune; an inebriate before she had arrived at womanhood, and the assassin of her destroyer before the bloom of youth had faded from her cheek. Could one expect to find an angel in such circumstances? She would have been more than human had she rose above her position. We do not feel disposed go into the disgusting details of the trial. It occupied several days before the Criminal Court, and despite the clearest proof of the act of murder, a sympathetic jury considered the act as comparatively venial. Murder in the second degree was certainly a very mild verdict, considering the fearful character of the crime. Upon a second indictment the wretched girl entered a plea of guilty, under advice of counsel. The leniency exhibited by the jury in this case, as well as in those of JOHN CONNER and JEFFERSON SPANIER, who were sentenced at the same time, is considered by many as reprehensible in the highest degree. District Attorney MANN, in the course of his speech in the Ridey case, referred to the inability of the prosecuting officers to procure verdicts of conviction in capital cases; and suggested the idea that if such things continued, the growing belief that trial by jury was sometimes a farce would gain larger credence. It is unquestionably in the power of juries to do much harm by making vice and crime matters not punishable. If every bully can carry his slung-shot and billy, and every inebriated harlot can use her unsheathed poignard to avenge supposed wrongs, where is the safety of human life? There must be some stop put to the lawlessness which is rampant in the community, and the officers of justice can do nothing if their efforts are not warmly seconded by those whose sworn duty is to decide upon the facts. The public prosecutor may be able and earnest in his attempts to bring evil-doers to punishment and the court may desire to do its duty, but they are both powerless, if a too lenient jury-box blocks the way by insufficient verdicts Our city is overrun just now by hordes of villains, who nightly congregate at our most prominent corners, and infest the low groggeries in all parts of the city. The local columns of our daily papers are crowded with the particulars of midnight brawls, and robberies. Men are attacked every night in public places, and manage to escape from the meshes of the law by adroitness and skill.

Judge THOMPSON, in commenting upon the action of the jury in the Ridey case, very distinctly intimated his views in regard to it by his remark, somewhat ironical, we presume, that the court would have sustained a verdict of murder in the first degree. Judges THOMPSON, ALLISON, and LUDLOW have discharged their duty with firmness, making the punishment as severe as the statute permitted. The number of years given to the three criminals foot up at something like forty years in the aggregate, and is sufficient to show that the judges are determined to make examples of some of the more prominent disturbers of our peace. It is to be hoped that when these unfortunate wretches have served out their term of confinement, they willl enter society under improved conditions. But the action of recent juries in criminal cases has not tended to decrease the prevalence of outrage and lawlessness. This is a question in which every citizen is deeply interested; and it becomes every one, in view of his own safety, to urge that a more decided stand be taken in the case of bold defiers of law and order.

We are approaching that state of society which prevailed in San Francisco some years ago, when the citizens, unable to trust the law's delays, resolved themselves into a Vigilance Committee, and administered justice to the rascals and vagabonds who had rendered life and property totally insecure. We certainly hope that no such state of things will ever occur in our quiet and orderly city; but cannot be expected that life and property are to be jeopardized in order that worthless reprobates should live in idleness, or worse.

We wish that extreme caution would be exercised in the selection of the jurymen in our criminal courts. The very best men in our community should be chosen, for the questions that come before them for investigation are of greater importance than any that are adjudicated in civil courts. If fearless, intelligent, and substantial men were always put in the jury-box, there would be more wholesome examples made among the criminals and scoundrels with which our city and the whole country abounds.

Reorganization of Our Military Grades—The Title of General.

THE bill which has passed one of the branches of our National Legislature, and of whose sanction by the other, as well as the Executive, there is said to be little doubt, will cause a radical and needed reform in the present system of military grades. The new bill provides for the appointment of general officers, with an advancement in their titles—in fact, for the moving up one step, in name, of each of the bearers of military commissions. The rank of General is created, whose duties will be similar to those heretofore performed by the Lieutenant-General, while Major-Generals will be styled Lieutenants, and Brigadier, Major-Generals. The type after which this new organization is moulded is that of Prussia—a kingdom in which for three centuries the whole talent of the people and power of the King have been directed to the perfecting of military science. Situated as she has been, with Russia eager for her provinces on one side and France and Austria on the other, she must either have imitated Poland and sank into the rank of an inferior, or, like Baden, become a sixth-rate power, or else cultivate arms as a national profession, and keep by scientific valor what could not be retained by numerical force. That she to-day ranks high among the powers of the earth is the best argument in favor of the advantages of her military system.

The present system of martial grades is an amalgamation of the old continental, the British, and the unique. Our Lieutenant-General, a title, not an office, nominally commands all the forces of the country, but in reality has led in person a grand army, leaving the others to be watched over by Major-Generals. A Major-General may command a *corps d'armee*, a department, or a division; while a Brigadier leads either a division or a brigade. The complexity resulting from the want of definite rank, and the clashing between officers in regard to the date of their commissions, has led to serious national defeats, the first attack on Fort Fisher having been, beyond all doubt, caused by the absence of special provision in regard to who was in reality the leader of the expedition.

Under the new bill, however, all such confusion is remedied. Each officer will have a title, and the precedent of commission will be rendered unnecessary by the establishment of additional ranks. The need of this reform was felt while the war progressed. Nearly eighteen months ago we suggested a change similar to the one adopted; and a bill was introduced into Congress by Mr. ODELL, of New York, to the same effect as the one we urged. But it was found to be impossible to reorganize our system in the face of an enemy, and the question was postponed until the present time. The following are the grades established under the revised statute:—

General—The commander *de facto* of all the armies of the United States, the same as the President is *ex officio*.

Lieutenant-General—To command a *corps d'armee*, or grand army.

Major-General—To lead a division.

Brigadier-General—To control a brigade.

The grades here established are exactly similar to those of the so-called Confederacy, and were found in their case to work much more systematically than our own. Let us take all the good we can from the Southern Rebellion, as there is but little that can be secured. It is, however, as we have said, from Prussia that the organization was originally taken, although almost all of the European powers have to-day a system closely allied to that which America has, or rather is about to adopt.

In that country the ranks stand:—Field Marshal, General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, corresponding to the same rank in our own land, when the title of General is substituted for that of Marshal.

Under the new system, we will have the whole military force reduced to a state of almost mechanical perfection. Each wheel will revolve within its superior, and no kink jar the harmony of its operation. The bill has received the bitter opposition of certain journals, because they state that the creation of the rank of General will raise a military man almost to a level with the chief civil Executive, and at some future time motives of economy may induce the people to combine the two in one, and thus tend to endanger popular liberty. We have no such fear. Our finances, thanks to the ability of our Secretaries of the Treasury, will probably never be reduced to such an exigency„ that to save $17,000 per year, a step so at variance with eternal vigilance will be taken. Again, a New York journal pronounces the bill defective because it does not provide for the appointment of General GRANT as General.

We can see no good cause for such an insertion in the body of the bill. The effect of the movement is to provide a permanent renovation of the martial system, and with all due respect to the gallant captor of Richmond, we do not think that his life will be prolonged as long as the time for which the bill is designed to provide. That Lieutenant-General GRANT merits the position, and will receive it, there can be no doubt; but to insert it in the bill that he should hold the rank of General, would be misplaced. Let him be appointed in the usual way, by a nomination and confirmation, and the people will applaud and hail with joy the action. The effect of the renovated system cannot but be most salutary, and all our country needs in the future is an officer as able as GRANT to fill the post of General, to-day to be created.

The Business Opportunity of Philadelphia.

OUR whole country has begun a new era. The revolution is more radical than any one living in it can appreciate. Not only the Constitution of the United States, but the spirit of its interpretation, has been changed. Of the parties that struggled for power in 1856, and even in 1860, there are few vestiges left, and a new direction has been given to the State. CHASE is seated in the chair of TANEY; a national currency has banished the notes of State banks; formerly the least of military powers among leading nations, America has now become the greatest. The North has been born anew—and as for the South, the South has been slain, buried, and is now arising from its grave.

Every village feels this change; but the great cities are most affected by it; some, of course, more than others. To the West new life will be given by an amazing increase o emigration in the next few years. Chicago, Detroit, and St. Louis will profit by this element. But the seacoast cities will chiefly gain by the renewal of commercial intercourse with the South. Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore are entered upon a new rivalry, fraught with great results. The South is almost virgin territory; it is as if Japan were freely opened to trade, and America and Europe were competing for the golden prize. The old commercial relations of the two sections have been broken by the war, and the Southern people must establish others. Shut out by the blockade and the war from all ordinary intercourse for four years, they now want everything. They lack all the luxuries and many of the necessaries of life. They want things to eat, and things to wear; agricultural implements for the plantation, and tools for the workshop. And though now comparatively poor, they will rapidly grow in wealth, and must be at once, and in the future, large buyers from the North.

Such an opportunity is worth millions of dollars to Philadelphia; worth more to her than to any other city; for this is the only great port on the Northern seaboard that suffers from the absence of commercial facilities. New York needs no such chance, for her commerce is established; but ours can only be revived by the energetic use of this unsettled condition. If we neglect it, Philadelphia is destined to see the vast tides of Southern trade drained into the harbors of New York and Baltimore, while into our magnificent port will eddy only the minor streams. If we would encourage our manufactures, regain our lost commerce, we must act at once, for competition with an established trade will be almost useless. For these reasons, we consider the present movement to establish lines of steamships from this city to the principal Southern ports the most important business enterprise begun in Philadelphia for years. Five millions of dollars would cheaply buy the benefit, yet it is guaranteed that it can be secured for less than one. Yet whatever they may cost, *we must have these steam lines, unless we intend to give up the whole Southern trade to our rivals, and be content with what little they may leave.*

Does Capital Invested in Mineral Enterprises Pay?

A LATE number of the *Nation* speaks disparagingly of the value of the mineral resources of California and our Western Territories, and argues against the probability of their adding materially to the national wealth. It supports this view by the consideration "that the profits on the total amount of capital invested in mining are, to say the least, no greater than our capital invested in other branches of industry," adduces the fact that so few of the incorporated gold and silver mining companies "have ever paid a dividend from actual earnings," and expresses a doubt "whether either a gold or silver dollar is now added to the currency which does not cost the nation two or three dollars."

The same line of reasoning would go to show that the railroads have added nothing to the national wealth. Everybody knows that the total amount of capital invested in railroad enterprises in this country has, as yet, realized nothing like the profits of capital invested in ordinary branches of industry, but who doubts that the national wealth has been vastly augmented thereby? The same remark might be made of many branches of our manufactures yet in their infancy.

The truth is, that the whole business of mining the precious metals in this country is in its rudest and most experimental state. It lacks capital, experience, and scientific direction. Only a small percentage of the pure bullion is extracted from the various ores, the richest parts being left in the "tailings" and other refuse of the rude and imperfect machinery wherewith our mining is prosecuted.

Moreover, in the case of our interior Territories—Colorado, Nevada, Montana, New Mexico, etc.—there has been the almost fatal embarrassment of immense distances from civilized communities. Every stamp-mill, steam engine and boiler, every pickaxe, spade and crowbar, every pound of iron, and for the first two years every pound of provisions, used in Colorado has had to be hauled by ox-teams from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains—a distance of from seven hundred to nine hundred miles. So, too, in Nevada, until within a very short period, if a piece of iron gave way in a machine, it had to be sent to California to be repaired. California herself is but just escaping from almost complete dependence upon the East for her machinery and manufactures.

It is in the face of such difficulties as these that our mining enterprises in the far West have been established and prosecuted. Fortunately these difficulties are not insurmountable. Every day adds to the miner's experience; capital is accumulating; science is discovering new and more perfect processes for the reduction of the ores and the saving of the precious metals; agriculture is becoming established in the mining regions; foundries and machine shops are being erected in the chief mining towns; while, more important than all else, the Pacific Railroad, that grandest enterprise of modern times, is approaching those distant regions both from the East and the West, both from the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, and thus gradually but surely removing the most serious obstacle which has hitherto stood in the way of the rapid and profitable development of the wonderful mineral resources of these distant and almost unknown portions of our vast country. It, in the past, in the face of such difficulties and embarrassments, our gold and silver mining enterprises have been enabled to do what they have done, what may we not reasonably expect from them when the great mass of these drawbacks shall no longer exist? Instead of believing, as the *Nation* seems to, that these mines are not to add much to our national wealth, we believe they are destined to augment it to a degree hardly anticipated even by the most sanguine. No parallels drawn from mining enterprises in other countries, Spain, Mexico, and the like, are of any relevancy here. The conditions are totally different. We have a different people, different laws and customs, and our industries of all kinds act under different auspices.

That our mining of the precious metals will assist in paying off the national debt we have not the slightest doubt, although the *Nation* has. Whatever adds to the national wealth increases the fund from which the national debt must be paid, and this we believe our gold and silver mining is bound to do. It is evident that our mining operations are in their merest infancy, and that their growth is to be rapid and unprecedented. If they contribute to the well-being of the country in no other way, they certainly will do so by helping to bring about that *diversity of industry* which is the indispensable condition of national growth and wealth.

THE STEPHENS ENDORSEMENT OF O'MAHONY.—The letter from JAMES STEPHENS, C. E. I. R., to JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B., which we published on Saturday, settles the quarrel which has threatened to sever the Brotherhood, by a decision in favor of the O'MAHONY. The issue of the difficulty is as we predicted several weeks since, and is a declaration against factious opposition to the constituted authorities. It is with the keenest satisfaction that we see the quarrel thus decided. If the American Fenians should disagree, the result would be fatal to the prospects of Irish freedom. If they stand firm, united, and immovable, the cause of right will prevail. We urge those of the Brotherhood who acted in good faith in their opposition to Colonel O'MAHONY to desist; and now that the endorsement from the President of the Republic comes, to yield obedience to his deputy. If they persist, there can be but one construction put upon their action, and that is, that they desire not their country's freedom, but their personal advancement. If they submit, and work with the majority, the cause will be advanced, and they show themselves not traitors, but true adherents to their country's cause. The alternative is submitted to them. Which road will they walk in?

COTTON GOODS.

WIDE CHINTZES, 31 cents.
CALICOES best makes, 25 cents
10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS.
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETINGS.
9-4 PEPPERILL SHEETINGS.
NEW YORK MILLS.
WAMSUTTA.
WILLIAMSVILLE.
5-4 PILLOW MUSLINS.
FIVE BALES of 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at 31 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
1 2 3m N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF
MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
No. 808 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2811.
Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.
E. T. MATHEWS,
(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.).
E. POULSON,
(Late U. S. Pension Agent).
A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the sale of the property.
1 15 2t S. E. SLAYMAKER, President.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE "Jewish Hospital" is now being held at the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets and will continue until the 20th inst. Hassler's Band will be in attendance every evening. 1 15 6t

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, January 11, 1866.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
NATHAN HILLES,
GEORGE W. BHAWN,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
EDWARD HAYES,
BENJAMIN H. DEACON,
LEWIS SHALLCROSS,
CHARLES E. KREMER,
JOHN COOPER
WILLIAM ERVIEN.
At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, NATHAN HILLES was unanimously re-elected President.
1 11 6t WILLIAM H. BHAWN, Cashier.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.
At the Annual Election for Directors, held on the 9th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
DAVID B. PAUL,
ZOPHAR C. HOWELL,
THOMAS K. PETERSON,
WILLIAM C. ALLISON,
JOHN B. McCREARY,
JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr.,
J. W. SUPPLEE.
At the meeting of the Directors held this day DAVID B. PAUL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
1 13 3t R. GLENDINNING, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1866.
At the Annual Election for Directors, held on the 9th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
DAVID FAUST,
J. BINSWANGER,
A. L. BONNAFON,
ISAAC BARTON,
W. H. SOWERS,
R. D. WORK,
M. J. DOHAN,
GEORGE W. BLABON,
GEORGE W. GROVE
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, DAVID FAUST was unanimously re-elected President, and N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.
1 12 3t

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—JANUARY 11, 1866.
At an Election held on the 9th instant, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—
THOMAS SMITH,
JAMES O. PEASE,
DAVID SCULL,
JOHN P. LEVY,
JOHN H. BROWN,
A. J. LEWIS,
JAMES C. HAND,
ISRAEL MORRIS,
LEWIS AUDENRIED,
JOHN H. IRWIN,
WM. L. REHN,
CHARLES VEZIN.
And at a meeting of the Board this day, THOMAS SMITH, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; JOHN HOCKLEY, Cashier; JOHN H. WATT, Assistant Cashier, and R. RUNDLE SMITH, Solicitor.
J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.
1 12 3t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.
At an election held on the 10th of January, 1866, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—
S. A. MERCER,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
FRANCIS TETE.
WILLIAM M. FARR,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
WM. H. WOODWARD,
RICHARD C. DALE,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. MERCER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., Vice President
1 12 10t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared an extra Dividend of FIFTY DOLLARS per share, payable on and after Thursday, 18th instant, free from taxes.
1 5 fmw6t F. J. STEEL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1866.
At the Annual Election for Directors held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:—
Thomas C. Hand,
Joseph H. Seal,
Edward Darlington,
Edmund A. Souder
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugh Craig,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
John R. Penrose,
H. Jones Brooke,
Spencer McIlvain,
George G. Leiper,
Henry Sloan,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair
James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,
Robert Burton,
J. F. Peniston,
Jacob P. Jones,
Joshua P. Eyre,
William G. Boulton,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
Edward Lafourcade,
D. T. Morgan, *Pittsburg*;
John B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "
And at a meeting of the Board held this day, THOMAS C. HAND, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; JOHN C. DAVIS, Esq., Vice-President; and HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 11 3t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, JANUARY 8, 1866.
The following gentlemen have been elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
PRESIDENT
CHARLES E. SMITH.
MANAGERS
H. P. McKEAN,
A. E. BORIE,
R. B. CABEEN,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
JOHN ASHHURST,
STEPHEN COLWELL.
TREASURER
S. BRADFORD.
SECRETARY
1 9 12t WILLIAM H. WEBB.

OFFICE OF THE KROTZER FARM OIL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Krotzer Farm Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 425 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to one hundred thousand dollars. JOHN H. CHAMBERS, President; WILLIAM GETTY, Treasurer; WILLIAM COLLINS, M. R. STROUD, Directors. 1 13 sw5t

OFFICE OF THE HAZLETON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the HAZLETON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street on Thursday, the 15th day of February next at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year. ALEXANDER G. GAW, Secretary.
1 15 3t

OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock paid in, payable on demand, free of Taxes.
1 9 6t WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 128 S. SIXTH STREET
Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States
COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1 12

PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.—An Election will be held for Directors on MONDAY next, at No. 243 South THIRD Street, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. 1 10 5t*

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

PERRY & CO.'S
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE LATE GREAT FIRE
IMMENSE BARGAINS OFFERED.
ROCKHILL & WILSON
PROPRIETORS OF THE
Brown Stone Clothing Hall.
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST
HAVE THEIR STOCK OF GOODS
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS
Now Arranged and Ready for Sal
AT
ASTOUNDINGLY LOW PRICES,
WITH A VIEW TO CLOSING OU
THE GOODS
Rescued from the Late Conflagratio
AND OF PREPARING THEIR
SPRING STOCK.
THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMEN
IS NOW UNDER WAY
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
1 12 8t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

EDWIN HALL & CO.
No. 26 S. SECOND STREET,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per Steamer, a case of their own ordering of
WHITE CAMBRIC SKIRTS,
WITH
GOFFERED RUFFLING,
AND
OTHER STYLES. 1 13 2 4

37 1-2 CENT BLEACHED MUSLI
full yard wide and good quality.
21 cent yard wide good Unbleached Shirting.
50 cents for Williamsville and Wamsuttas.
55 cents for New York Mills.
40 cents for 5-4 good Bleached Sheeting.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET

24,000 YARDS MUSLIN, INCLUDIN
all the good makes.
Bleached and Unbleached.
Shirtings and Sheetings,
Wholesale prices by the piece.
Buy now before they get higher.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKE

40 CENT GRAY TWILL FLANNEL
White Twills, Red Twills, Blue Twills.
Good White Flannels.
$1·15 for good power-loom Table Damask.
$3 for good Napkins.
Tickings, best goods in the market.
COOPER & CONARD,
1 13 6t*4p S. E. corner NINTH and MARKE

SKATING SKIRTS.—
$4·50 for best Black and White Skirts.
50, 60 and 65-cent extra good Black Alpacas.
31 and 33 cents for Delaines.
$6, $7, $8 and $10 Blankets.
Quilts of every variety.
COOPER & CONARD,
1 13 6t* 4p S. E. corner NINTH and MARKE

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS E
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE ST

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREE

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FOUNDERING OF THE BRITISH PACKET SHIP GRATITUDE.

The Passengers and Crew Rescued by the Barque Fredonia.—Terrible Sufferings of the Rescued—A Half Pint of Water and Two Biscuits the Daily Allowance of Each for Nearly Two Weeks.

The British barque *Fredonia* arrived at Boston yesterday morning, from Fayal, having on board two hundred and seventy-three of the passengers, and thirty-three of the crew of the packet ship *Gratitude*, which vessel was abandoned at sea on the 3d instant, in a sinking condition. The *Gratitude*, commanded by Captain McStocker, left Liverpool, bound for New York, on the 19th of last November, with a large complement of passengers and a valuable cargo of assorted merchandise. She had a very tempestuous passage almost from the time she left Liverpool until after Christmas, and it is supposed that the ship was badly strained during the heavy weather she encountered.

On the 1st inst. while in latitude 41 30, and longitude 53, the *Gratitude* was fallen in with by the British barque *Fredonia*, Captain Burke, from Fayal, bound to Boston, and which vessel, at the request of Captain McStocker, remained near the *Gratitude* to render any assistance that might be needed. Captain Burke, of the barque *Fredonia*, soon ascertained that the *Gratitude* was in a very critical condition, and was fast filling with water. He immediately set to work to rescue those on board of the *Gratitude*, and it is mainly owing to the assistance thus opportunely tendered that the most of them did not men with a watery grave.

The *Fredonia* lay by the sinking ship *Gratitude* for three days, during which time the passengers, two hundred and seventy-three in number, and thirty-three of the crew, were safely transferred from the *Gratitude* to the *Fredonia*, and the ill-fated ship was resigned to the winds and waves. In order to make room for the unfortunates, Captain Burke was obliged to throw overboard a large portion of his cargo, consisting of whalebones and oil, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could even then all find a place to lay their heads. After having this large number of persons so unexpectedly added to his own crew, Captain Burke was obliged to place all hands on short rations, and the sufferings from hunger and thirst endured by them for more than one whole week can better be imagined than described.

From the 3d instant until yesterday morning they subsisted on nothing but water and biscuits, and even this means of sustaining life must have soon given out but for their fortunate arrival at Boston yesterday morning. Every day two biscuits and half a pint of water were issued to each individual, and they were obliged to live upon that for twenty-four hours before receiving any more. Had there been a sufficient supply of provisions on board of the *Fredonia* to have allowed the issuance of larger rations it would have been done; but as that vessel was already short of provisions when she fell in with the *Gratitude*, the short allowances were necessitated through sheer force of circumstances.

As soon as the above facts became known after the barque was telegraphed below Borton, a steamer was despatched to tow her up, and on her arrival the survivors were placed in Riddell's large carriage hall, and had all their wants generously attended to by the city authorities.

Captain Burke, of the barque *Fredonia*, is deserving of praise for the manner in which he lay with his vessel alongside of the *Gratitude* for three full days, and for the sailor-like manner in which he rescued so many unfortunate beings from inevitable death, and the unselfish motives that prompted him to throw overboard a large portion of his valuable cargo in order to make room to accommodate them on his own vessel. Captain McStocker, of the ship *Gratitude*, is at present quite sick, his illness evidently being occasioned by exposure, and the worrying consequent upon the loss of his fine vessel.

The *Gratitude* was a vessel of one thousand three hundred and ten tons burden, and rated A 1½. She was built in this city at the well known shipyard of J. A. Westervelt, in the summer of 1855, and was owned in Liverpool, England, by J. Farmer. She was one hundred and ninety-five feet long, thirty-eight feet beam, twenty-eight feet depth of hold, with three full decks, and was copper and iron fastened.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Express Robbery.

From the New Haven Journal, January 13.

No further particulars of special importance have been developed since our last report. The two thieves arrested at Norwalk on Tuesday had a partial hearing on Wednesday, and were required to give bonds in the sum of $25,000 each for appearance next Saturday at Norwalk, to undergo a full examination. They failed to procure bonds, and were brought over to Bridgeport on Thursday morning and locked up. The entire amount of treasure recovered, including that found as Coscob Bridge, amounts to $245,000. Barnesmore, who was arrested in New York, has not had a hearing as yet.

The Mississippi Congressmen.

DESPATCH FROM WILLIAM YERGER TO GOVERNOR HUMPHREYS.

The Jackson *Mississippian* publishes the following:—

WASHINGTON, December 22.—Governor B. G. Humphreys:—I had an interview with the President yesterday, and without definite results. I received your telegram of this date and will see the President about it to-morrow. General Grant recommended the withdrawal of the colored troops, and says where any troops are left in the South they should be whites, and that acquiescence to authority of the General Government is so universal that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order. Congress adjourned to the 5th of January. I am satisfied the Southern members will be admitted as soon as Congress meets in January.

WM. YERGER.

—Brigands in Servia lately flayed one of their captives alive, as a hint to the others to hurry up their ransoms.

—Sir Charles Eastlake, who remains at Pisa, is in a very low state. Hardly any hope is entertained of his recovery.

—In Japan you can buy a first-class house for $30, and live comfortably in it for two cents a day. Servants charge fifty cents a month. Let us all go and live in Japan.

—Malibran's only son, by De Beriot, the violinist, died recently in Paris, in his 31st year, of phthisis. He is described as a charming fellow, and brilliant pianist.

—An English company, with Sir James Hudson at its head, contemplates building a railroad between Switzerland and Italy by way of the St. Gothard Pass.

—Two children, a boy, and a girl about ten years old, fell one morning last month from a high cliff of the Saxon mountain, on the Elbe, near Dresden, and were dashed to pieces.

—De Quincy some where tells an anecdote of a man, who, on being threatened with an assault by eighteen tailors, cried out, "Come on, *both* of you."

—The anniversary of the death of Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter House, in London, was duly celebrated on the 12th ultimo, in that city, by a dinner and speeches.

—The King of Holland has ordered M. Rogeard, editor of the *Rive Gauch*, the sensational radical journal, to leave Luxembourg, where he had taken up his refuge.

—The new King of Belgium, who was thirty years old last April, has three children, two girls and a boy. The latter, who is heir apparent to the throne, is about six years old.

Financial Condition of France—Report of M. Fould.

The report of M. Fould, Minister of Finance, is published. It states the deficit of 1864 at about fifty million francs. Notwithstanding several miscalculations, there is reason to expect that the budget for 1865 will be closed with an equilibrium. The rectified budget for 1866 is not yet fixed, but its amount will be less than that of the preceding year. M. Fould has presented to the Council of State a plan for the reorganization of the sinking fund, by which thirty millions of francs will, for the first year, be applied to the reduction of the public debt.

The reductions effected in the public expenses amount to twenty-six and a half millions, of which fourteen millions are in the war budget and seven millions in the marine. By those measures the ordinary budget for 1867 will show a surplus of ninety-two millions, ninety millions of which will be applied to the extraordinary budget for 1867, which, with twenty-five millions from the Algeran Company, will form a total of 125,000,000. The present amount of the floating debt of the State is 772,000,000, against 808,000,000 in January last.

—New taxes on doors and windows and upon grinding corn have been proposed by the Italian Minister of Finance.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

MEAN GAS.—For a week past the gas in Camden has been of the most disagreeable quality, filling the rooms and apartments where it is used with a stench that is perfectly nauseous. The Company would contribute to their own and the public interests by remedying the evils complained of at once. The price of gas is sufficiently high to warrant the use of good coal in the manufacture of that article. As it is, it is deleterious to health.

EXCELLENT PORK.—The Steward of the Camden County Almshouse, near Blackwoodtown, during the past season raised twelve large hogs, which he has just slaughtered, the heaviest of which, after dressing, weighed 598 pounds, the lightest 448 pounds. The whole number aggregated 6044 pounds, giving an average to each of 503 8-12 pounds. This is doing well.

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.—Quite a religious excitement and revival is progressing in the Tabernacle Baptist Church in Camden. Last evening the ordinance of baptism was administered in the church.

THE GRAND JURY.—The grand jury for the January term of the Camden County Courts adjourned on Saturday, having investigated a large number of cases, and found about fifty true bills.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Mrs. John Ross, residing on Federal street, met with a severe fall on Saturday, by which one of her wrists was broken.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE GERMANTOWN TRAGEDY.—A lot of silver spoons were found on Saturday last on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, near Fisher's lane. The spoons bore the initials of Miss Mary L. Watts, who was murdered by Christian Berger, at her residence in Germantown. They were found by a man who was passing in the neighborhood, and were scattered around as if they had been thrown away in a hurry by some one. These spoons were undoubtedly taken by Berger at the time he committed the murder. The murderer is now in Moyamensing Prison awaiting his trial, which will probably be commenced this week. He appears rather broken down, and has but little to say.

On Saturday last we visited his cell, and in reference to a remark dropped by us in reference to the horrible tragedy, he replied:—"Yes, I don't know what ever induced me to commit such a crime," although in the same breath he further stated that he had no recollection of cutting the old woman's throat. One of the party in attendance at the time remarked to him that such deeds were only committed by those possessed of the Devil, to which the prisoner replied, that he supposed he must have been possessed by that noted individual at the time.

As we were about leaving him he burst into tears, and said he wished he could be removed from his cell to the one overhead, on the second floor. We wished to know why, when he said, "Oh, I could then be so much nearer my Lord." Since his confinement he appears restless and nervous, although he eats heartily and seems to rest well. The prisoner has quite a youthful appearance. His father during the examination before the inquest of the Coroner, testified that his son was only twenty years of age. The old man was much agitated at the time, and evidently made a mistake.

We have been informed from other of his relatives that he is about twenty-two years of age. He is of medium size, and about one hundred and fifty pounds in weight. In general appearance he much resembles young Armstrong, who was executed in Moyamensing Prison a few years since for the murder of Crawford. Berger since his confinement has been visited by his father and other relatives. His wife is still extremely ill, and may never recover from the terrible shock.

The spoons were found not far from where the razor with which the murder was committed was lying. The prisoner has not, since his arrest, alluded to taking the spoons. His statement is, that after he had got about a mile from the house, he put his hand in his pocket, and drew forth the bloody razor and the roll of greenbacks, about $53, in tens, fives, and ones, taken from Miss Watts. He says he threw the razor away, and this part of his story is no doubt true, as the razor was found at the place where he stated.

If the prisoner was crazy then, as he contends, it is somewhat singular that he did not throw the money away at the same time. The secret of the whole affair is, that he knew the razor and the silver spoons would be strong evidence against him, and fearful (as all murderers are) that he might have been seen and arrested at any moment before he had a chance to dispose of these two articles, he dropped them as soon as he was out of sight of the house. The fact of the finding of the spoons will, it is thought, be admitted by Berger, when he is questioned in regard to them. Time may develop that he has taken many more articles than those which have been found.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—Frank Morris was arrested on Saturday upon the charge of assault and battery. The warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of an officer, who went to the defendant's residence, at Tenth and Shippen streets. Morris rushed up stairs, and got on the roof of the house. The officer followed him, and after a desperate chase, with the chance of both falling and breaking their necks, the prisoner was secured. He was held for trial by Alderman McMullin.

MR. JAMES E. EVANS, whose premises have been recently burned out, has reopened his store, at No. 230 South street, and is prepared to furnish the usual sporting materials to the Nimrods of the present age. He has determined to dispose of his injured stock at reduced prices, and persons desiring to purchase will find this an excellent opportunity. We commend Mr. Evans' stock to the consideration of persons contemplating the purchase of sporting materials.

APPLICANTS FOR THE POLICE.—This morning the office of Mayor McMichael was besieged with applicants for appointments in the police force. The crowd was formed in line, and one person was admitted at a time into the presence of the Mayor, where he stated his case and passed out. The list of applicants is far greater than the number of places to be filled.

A MEETING of the Corn Exchange Association was held this morning at their Hall, corner of Second and Gold streets, George Cookman, President. George L. Buzby, Esq., made a few remarks in reference to the proposed agreement between the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Companies, and its importance to the trade of the city. The following resolutions were adopted with but two dissenting voices:—

Resolved—1. That we have read with great satisfaction the contract lately entered into between the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, by which the advantages of the construction of this great line to the West are to be secured to the city of Philadelphia.

2. That we consider the contract as one of the most important ever made for the interests of Philadelphia, that the shorter distance, and that provision in the contract which secures at all times as low a rate per ton per mile to and from Philadelphia as to and from New York, with the right to the Reading Railroad Company to fix even lower rates on westward bound freight from Philadelphia, are advantages which, if properly appreciated and used, cannot fail at last to secure to our city the commercial position to which she is entitled, and for which she has so long struggled.

3. That the establishment of a line of steamers between the city of Philadelphia and England, controlled by the companies owning the railroads connecting the city of Philadelphia with the West by a route nearly sixty miles shorter than that to the city of New York, is the best security the city of Philadelphia can have that she will receive her share of the foreign commerce of the country, and that it is the duty of the citizens of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania at once to take measures to raise the one half of the sum necessary to build and equip such line of steamers, so as to secure the benefit of that provision of the contract by which the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company are to provide the other half.

4. That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to the Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the broad and comprehensive policy adopted by them in securing to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania the advantages resulting from the expenditure of the great capital of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company in the development of the vast agricultural and mineral resources of this State.

5. That we recommend the hearty co-operation of the citizens of Philadelphia in aid of this great enterprise.

6. That a committee of three be appointed on behalf of this Association to confer with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company upon all matters concerning the interests of the city of Philadelphia.

7. That these resolutions be published in all the daily newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and a copy thereof furnished the Presidents of the Philadelphia and Reading and the Atlantic and Great Western Companies.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENT.—A new idea, perhaps suggested by the frequency of railroad casualties, has been developed by some shrewd business men, and an agency has been established at the pension office of Matthews, Poulson & Co., No. 808 Walnut street. The scheme is to insure life and limb against harm in travelling. The investment will repay, as by the investment of a small sum, serious maiming and disaster may be provided for, and the carelessness of railway employes, if not avoided, at least mitigated. The project is a good one and deserves attention.

CHICKEN STEALING.—This morning at an early hour, two colored men, giving the names of Abraham Jackson and Thomas Johnson were arrested at Sixth and Pine streets, each having a bag in their possession. The bags were found to contain a lot of chickens, just killed. The prisoners stated that they were employed near Hestonville, and had received the chickens in payment for their services. This story of course did not take. The men were locked up, and the chickens are at the Fifth Ward Station House awaiting an owner.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Patrick Darley was found lying in the passenger railway track at Broad street and Germantown road on Saturday night, the cars having passed over both of his legs below his knees. He was conveyed to the Episcopal Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate both of the injured limbs.

INJURED BY A BLAST.—Robert McFarland was very seriously injured about the face and hands on Saturday by the explosion of a detective blast. He was taken to the Hospital. It is feared that he will lose the use of one of his eyes.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Frank Morgan, Constable of the Third Ward, has been held by Alderman Tittermary upon the charge of having robbed ex-Alderman James T. Harmer of $830. The two men were out riding together, when it is alleged that the theft was committed.

LEG BROKEN.—This morning Michael McCabe fell on the sidewalk in Main street, Germantown, and broke his leg. He resided in the city.

CLOTHING STORE ROBBED.—The clothing store of J. Ezekiel & L. Shumpp, at No. 3118 Market street, was broken into and robbed of a lot of clothing on Saturday night.

A TOUCH OF ASTRONOMY.—

Quite pretty does each twinkling star
Appear, when it can shine alone,
But, when the moon arises, far
The little orb is then outshone;
And when the sun comes, clothed in light,
Both moon and star shrink from our sight.
So, when to clothing stores you go,
Each in its sphere can make a show,
But oh how pales their lustre all,
When once you stand in Tower Hall!

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody, in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cold or Hoarseness or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and pain in the breast will soon lead through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

DRS. HUNTER & RAMSAY were the Founders of the Inhalation System of Practice in this country and have now opened a permanent office in this city at No. 1318 Chesnut street, where they can be consulted, either personally or by letter, upon all affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Heart. By reducing medicines to the form of Medicated Vapor, they act *locally* and *directly* upon *all* diseases connected with these organs, and thus both soothe and heal the inflamed and ulcerated membrane. Thousands of cases can testify to the efficacy of this treatment.

CONSULTATION AND ADVICE FREE.

Note.—Letter on Consumption and its Cognates appeared in Saturday's "TELEGRAPH."

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.—This is the universal verdict given to the Florence Sewing Machine wherever introduced. The objections heretofore to other first-class Sewing Machines have all been overcome in the Florence, and everybody is delighted with the beauty of its work, as well as the simplicity and ease of its operations. It makes no less than four separate and distinct stitches, viz:—Lock, knot, double lock, and double knot. Each stitch alike on both sides of the fabric. It also has the reversible-feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten off the ends of seams or stay any part of a seam without stopping the machine, thereby saving much hand labor. Besides, it has a uniform tension of thread, and does not require alteration in changing from one kind of work to another. The agent for the Company, at No. 630 Chesnut street, challenges comparison with all others. Indeed, when such comparison is made, the preference always goes in favor of the Florence. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned. No charge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Circulars and samples of work sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

ASTHMA.—A spasmodic affection of the bronchial tubes, which are covered with a dry tenacious phlegm. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* will in some cases give immediate relief. For coughs, colds, and throat diseases the Troches have proved their efficacy.

"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."—Rev. D. Letts, Frankfort, Ill.

HELLER.—We are happy to be able to announce that the engagement of Robert Heller, the necromancer, magician, and musician, which terminated on Saturday has been re-entered upon by that popular conversationalist. The crowds and enthusiasm with which he has been greeted compelled him to remain. All should go to hear his jokes and see his wonders, as he will not remain longer than two weeks.

VULGAR PASTES OR PAINTS.—The most refined ladies now use Email de Paris. L'Email imparts a beautiful ivory-like complexion to the roughest skin, without the vulgar glare that attends the use of pastes and paints. Jouin, No. 111 S. Tenth street, below Chesnut, sells it, and all first-class dealers in toilet articles.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a scientifically compounded article for the Hair, which, while it beautifies and keeps in perfect order, adds to its gloss and vitality. The remarkable popularity of the Amboline is thus accounted for, for it has no superior in the world. We advise you to procure it at once.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—The cold weather of the past few days has caused an increased demand for fuel. Those who would purchase economically should call at W. W. Alter's Family Coal Yard, at No. 957 N Ninth street, below Girard avenue. You there get the best nut coal for eight ($8) dollars, and stove and heater size at nine ($9) dollars per ton. This is a great reduction on last year's rates. Orders may also be left at the branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

"Do you feel prepared to die, Thomas?" said a worthy friend by Tom's bedside. "Yes," said Tom, "I think I do; but I'd rather stay where I was better acquainted." We all like to be where we are acquainted, and the reason is that we want to be thought of, and thought well of; and this latter is accomplished by purchasing our Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

PHALON'S "Night-Blooming Cereus"—wondrous scent!
Pure, rich, refreshing, healthful, permanent.
Sold everywhere.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Curtain Goods, and Bedding, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S Old Established House,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HAVANA CIGARS and Lynchburg Tobacco, best in the city, at moderate prices, at Flaherty's, No. 837 Chesnut, opposite the Continental. Notice, Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase Saturday night.

MATTRESSES and Bedding renovated and made up equal to new, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"PHARAOH'S SERPENTS."—A Scientific Miracle! Astonishing everybody! Amusement for all. Bower's Laboratory, Sixth and Vine streets; 50 cents; Mail, 55 cents.

LACE CURTAINS, and Vestibule Laces and Rods, in great variety, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Boys', girls', infants', and Misses' Clothing, in endless variety, at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

OLD FURNITURE overhauled, mended, and reupholstered, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

FOX—WILHELM.—On the 11th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev Morris Sutphen, EDWARD W. FOX to MARY A., daughter of John L. Wilhelm, both of Philadelphia.

WRIGHT—NAGLE.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Bomberger, Mr. JOHN K. WRIGHT to Miss MARY JOSEPHINE, second daughter of Dr. G. L. Nagle, of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BANCE.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. SOPHIA BANCE, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Mr. Anthony Bance, No. 706 S. Sixth street, above Fitzwater on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Service and interment at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sixth and Spruce streets.

LUCKENBACH.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. ANNIE LUCKENBACH, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Mr. F. A. Luckenbach, No 1912 Green street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Vernon Cemetery.

WILLS.—On the morning of the 15th instant, MARY LEHMAN daughter of Thomas Edward and Mary Louisa Wills, aged 5 months. §§

YEWDALL.—SAMUEL YEWDALL, on the 11th instant, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Sons of St. George, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, near Hestonville Twenty-fourth Ward, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. **

GRADUATED POCKET CALLIPERS, FOR measuring inside or outside diameters without using a rule, and which may be easily corrected, when use or wear has made them inaccurate. For sale, with various other patterns by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

BRASS BOLTS OF A VARIETY OF SIZES.—Brass, silver plated, and Iron Door Chains, and strong wrought-iron bolts, for outside Doors, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SASH AND WINDOW FASTENINGS, OF A variety of styles for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

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TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
S. W. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA

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The Philadelphia College, an important link in the Great International Chain of Colleges, located in forty-two principal Cities in the United States and Canadas.

EXTENSIVE ROOMS
Fitted up with Banks and Business Houses.
THEORY AND PRACTICE COMBINED.
Thereby bringing into use all kinds of Business Paper.

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The Spencerian System of Business Penmanship taught in its purity.

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Taught in the most thorough and practical manner.

EVENING SCHOOLS.
Young Men who are engaged through the day can acquire a thorough knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING and BUSINESS by attending Evenings only.
Students received at any time. Diplomas awarded on a satisfactory examination.
For further particulars, please call at College Rooms, or address

BRYANT, STRATTON & KIMBERLY,
1 15 3trp PHILADELPHIA

LINEN GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.

BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK, $1·12½ and $1·25.
FINE WIDE TABLE DAMASK, $1·50 and $2·00.
100 dozen NAPKINS, at $2·88.
RED-BORDERED TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINEN.
BIRD'S EYE LINEN, in fine qualities.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
2 3m] N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

TO RENT.

TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a handsome Residence on Green street, above Twentieth, to any one purchasing the Furniture complete, which is all new and first class. Apply immediately to E. WRIGLEY & CO., No. 121 S. FOURTH Street. 1t

TO LET.—A LARGE HOUSE ON BRIDGE street, near Thirty-first, fourteen rooms, with stable. 1 15 3t J. T. SCHOOL.

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or Assistant Book-keeper and Salesman, by a Young Man of experience and good business qualifications. Will be disengaged on 1st February. A firm doing a country business will find it to their advantage to address "M. F. G.," TELEGRAPH office. 1 10 6t

A YOUNG MAN, OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, would be willing to accept of a position in a store where he might learn to be Salesman, or as Assistant Book keeper. He can bring good references. Please address Z., at this Office. 1 15 2t

BLACK SILKS.
BLACK GROS DE RHINES.
BLACK FIGURED SILKS.
BLACK CORDED SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETAS.
BLACK GROS GRAINES.
Bought low and will be sold at a small advance.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
3m N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

TO SPORTSMEN.
JAMES E. EVANS, Gun Maker,
Has resumed business at his old stand,
No. 230 SOUTH STREET,
Where he will be pleased to see his old patrons and the public generally.
SPORTING ARTICLES, damaged by the fire, will be sold at a sacrifice.

TENER & DAVIS,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 13 S. THIRD STREET,
MERCANTILE CLAIMS COLLECTED,
And Law Business of all kinds attended to in all parts of the United States and Canada with fidelity.
MATURING PAPER COLLECTED AT USUAL BANK RATES. 1 13 12trp

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 1 13 6t*

SKATING PARKS.

AURORA BOREALIS
AURORA BOREALIS,
AURORA BOREALIS,
AURORA BOREALIS,
OR
NORTHERN LIGHTS,
NORTHERN LIGHTS,
NORTHERN LIGHTS,
NORTHERN LIGHTS,
TO NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
CAMPBELL'S
CAMPBELL'S
CAMPBELL'S
UNION SKATING PARK,
UNION SKATING PARK,
UNION SKATING PARK,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND.
FOURTH AND DIAMOND.
FOURTH AND DIAMOND.
NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
NOVELTY OF THE SEASON. 1 15

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING
GOOD, GLIB, GLASSY, GLORIOUS SKATING.
SUPERBLY EXCELLENT SKATING
INDESCRIBABLY SPLENDID SKATING.
UNPRECEDENTEDLY SUPERIOR SKATING,
AT UNION PARK,
AT UNION PARK,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS.
FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS.
Elegant Brass Band in attendance.
Fine Brass Band in attendance.
This Afternoon. This Afternoon.
Illuminated this Evening. Illuminated this Evening.

SKATING—SKATING
PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
ICE SPLENDID.
Open till 10 o'clock, and Brilliantly Illuminated.
Washington Band Afternoon and Evening.
SKATES TO HIRE.
Single Admission Tickets sold at Entrance.
Take Market street cars to Thirty-first street. Good Plank Walk to Park. 1t*

SKATING ON NEW ICE.
SKATING AND GOOD MUSIC
SKATING BY GASLIGHT,
AT THE
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.
Splendid Skating all day and evening. 1 9

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
SUPERBLY EXCELLENT SKATING
ON
UNION PARK.
INDESCRIBABLY SPLENDID SKATING
ON UNION PARK, FOURTH AND DIAMOND,
THIS DAY AND EVENING.
THIS DAY AND EVENING. [1t
ILLUMINATED THIS EVENING FROM 7 TO 10.
ILLUMINATED THIS EVENING FROM 7 TO 10.

SKATING TO-DAY! SKATING TO-DAY,
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.
GOOD MUSIC. GOOD LIGHTS THIS EVENING.
SINGLE ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Take RIDGE AVENUE and SEVENTEENTH and NINETEENTH STREET CARS. 1t*

SKATES.—STEEL SKATES FOR GENTS AND Ladies; common Skates for Boys and Girls, at
JOHN A. NEFF & CO.'S,
1 15 6t* No. 261 N. THIRD, one door below Vine st.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia at the following hours.—

MORNING MAIL.
At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downington at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Car accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS.
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

WILL OPEN.
THE MARKET STREET TEA HOUSE,
No. 1142 MARKET STREET,
will open TO-MORROW, Tuesday, January 16
BOYD & CO

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS. REDUCED PRICES. FINE CLOTHING. VERY LOW PRICES. WHOLE SUITS, $20. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

FROM PARIS.

An Aristocratic Wedding—Pursuit of Matrimony Under Difficulties—A Bridal Trousseau—Princess Anna Murat—Royal Personal—A King's Horses and Groom Burned to Death—Students' Rows—General Schofield—France and the United States—Extracts from the Press.

PARIS, December 22.—The grand wedding of the Princess Anna Murat with the Duke de Mouchy came off, according to programme, on Monday last in the private chapel of the Tuileries. If the secret history of this marriage could be known, I do not think the day was a joyous one for the parties most concerned. There were a series of most vexatious circumstances which must have greatly chafed and fretted the Emperor and Empress, as well as the bride and bridegroom.

In the first place, the King and Queen of Portugal, who were staying on a visit to the Emperor in the Pavilion Marsan of the Tuileries while the ceremony was going on, did not think fit to grace either the chapel or the wedding breakfast with their presence. The recent funeral of the King of Portugal's relation, the King of the Belgians, could not have been the reason for their absence, and, indeed, no such excuse is alleged. Leopold the First was buried on Saturday, and the next day Brussels was illuminated in rejoicing for the accession of Leopold II, pursuant to the old maxim, *Le roi est mort, vive le roi!* Etiquette, therefore, really did not require the King and Queen of Portugal to weep by themselves on the Monday, instead of rejoicing with their imperial hosts on such a momentous occasion as that of a wedding in their family, solemnized under their own immediate patronage. No, the true reason for their absence was that, sympathizing with Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, who detest the Murats, and looking upon the Duke de Mouchy as a scapegrace, they did not choose to waive their royal rank and volunteer to attend a wedding between parties whose rank was not high enough to render their presence absolutely necessary.

The next slight which the Court of the Tuileries had to endure was a very marked one from Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, who, as you known, is sister to Queen Pix of Portugal. Prince Napoleon came to Paris from Switzerland on the morning of the wedding; and, while it was going on, the King of Italy's proud daughter (Clotilde) sat by herself in the Palais Royal, and Prince Napoleon was following the corpse of Bixio, the old republican deputy, to the grave in Mont Parnasse Cemetery. One of the Emperor's objects in giving his cousin Anna Murat to the Duke de Mouchy was to ally himself to one of the best old families in France; but the said old family has done its utmost to show that they consider their relation in taking a Murat is marrying beneath himself, and they have cut him accordingly.

The Duke de Noailles, who is the head of the family of which Mouchy represents a younger branch, not only refused to be one of the bridegroom's witnesses, but he loudly declares his intention to leave the whole of his vast fortune away from him, whereas he meant to make him his heir. Several Faubourg St. Germain cousins of the Mouchy family, whom it was hoped to draw to Court by an imperial alliance, have declined the bait, and openly profess their contempt for the connection. The Duke de Valencay was with difficulty prevailed upon to act as one of Mouchy's witnesses. Prince Marc de Beauveau, who was to have been the other, was prevented from coming by the sudden death of a brother.

The Emperor has been so prodigal in wedding presents to the bride that he is afraid to let the public know the amount he has spent, particularly at a time when so much excitement prevails about the scheme for raising money by depriving the public of the best part of the Luxembourg Gardens. The wedding trousseau was on show for a day, but suddenly withdrawn in consequence of the remarks made; and severe *communiques* to the journals preclude them from speculating on the subject. It is admitted that the bride's jewels alone cost the tremendous sum of $300,000, but the papers now say they were all given her by her husband—a statement notoriously untrue. These glittering baubles, so envied by the vulgar crowd, must be a poor consolation to the Princess, supposing her to be a sensible women, for the many drawbacks and annoyances attending their marriage, some of which I have glanced at above.

Poor Anna Murat has now only taken the Duke de Mouchy as a *pis aller* because her beauty is so sadly damaged by the terrible carriage accident in Switzerland last summer, that all hope of getting a prince of a royal family for her husband has been given up. Her hand has been hawked about for the last seven years in every court in Europe, without success, and in a most tantalizing manner for her, and she is now getting *passee*. Personally she is a pleasing, amiable woman, and it is to be hoped, in spite of all evil forebodings, that, after so many trials from disappointed ambition, she may meet with domestic happiness. The bride and bridegroom are now at Mouchy-le-Castel, the Duke's property near Fontainebleau, and receiving the homage of tenants and villagers. I forgot to say that, among other vexations, she finds that instead of her husband being raised to princely rank, as she had hoped, she has to lose rank herself. She is now simply Duchess de Mouchy, and not a princess of the Imperial family.

I only just learn that Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde attended the grand dinner given to the King and Queen of Portugal at the Tuileries on Tuesday. Rumors, however, continue to be conflicting as to whether the Emperor and his cousin have made up the serious quarrel which occurred between them in consequence of the Prince's speech in Corsica. Some say he is going back to Switzerland directly: others that he will stay in Paris for the winter, and will resume the Presidency of the Universal Exhibition of 1867.

Four horses belonging to the King of Italy were burned to death on the Lyons Railway, two days ago. The groom in charge of them also lost his life. It is supposed that he set fire to the carriage by smoking in the horse-box where there was straw.

There have been some serious students' rows in the Quartier Latin this week, in consequence of the expulsion from the Ecole de Medicine of five medical students, accused of having made revolutionary comments and atheistical speeches at the Liege Congress. The legality of their expulsion for words spoken in a foreign country is questioned by very eminent lawyers, and the point will be raised by appeal to the Council of State. Meanwhile the students, both of the legal and medical schools, sympathize with their brethren. They accuse the Professors who signed the decree of expulsion of having servilely toadied the Government, and they will not hear them when they come forward to lecture. The schools have two or three times been cleared by the police, and there is a talk of their being shut up for some months. A great many students are in custody.

Yesterday the Correctional Police tried a Professor of Languages, thirty-five years of age, for taking part with the students during a tumult and assaulting the police, and he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, although he said the police were the aggressors. A student was tried at the same time, and, being found guilty with extenuating circumstances, was let off with a fine of 50f. More trials of the sort will follow in quick succession, and the students' quarter is in a state of great excitement. The Government would have done much better to have let the Liege students alone. They deny that they did preach the wild doctrines attributed to them by the decree of expulsion; but, supposing they did, that was no reason why, as long as they behaved quietly in the schools and conformed to the rules, they should not be allowed to complete their medical studies. On this point there is an almost unanimous feeling in the Quartier Latin.

General Schofield has been, and, I believe, is still unwell. Not having been seen about for the last few days, the French papers trumped up a story that he had gone to England: the truth is, he has never budged from the Gerard Hotel.

I call your attention to a translation (appended) of a paragraph in yesterday's *Moniteur*, which, though given in the form of a correspondence from New York, was most certainly composed in the foreign office in Paris since the receipt of the President's message, and contains the latest official views on the subject. The effort to make out that there is nothing in the doctrines of the message incompatible with the position France has assumed in Mexico, but ill conceals the serious concern which the perusal of the message has produced at this Court. The paragraph in question is to my mind preparatory to an evacuation, which I doubt not will be made before very long, not only without a collision, but without bad blood, with the United States. The ironical remarks of the *Debats* on the *Moniteur* are worth your perusal.

The *Moniteur*, after having reproduced that portion of the message delivered by the President of the United States which concerns France and Mexico, adds in the form of a letter the following observations:—

"This declaration contains nothing irreconcilable with the policy followed by France in Mexico. When the French Government presented itself in that country, its sole intention was to support, as the United States themselves had previously done, a whole series of claims which had been shamefully disregarded. Circumstances, which Napoleon III had not the power to prevent, obliged him to declare war on the Government which then held power in the city of Mexico. That authority has fallen, and another, which owes its existence to universal suffrage, has replaced it. France has been naturally obliged to defend from insurrectional attacks the Government which alone could afford redress to her just claims. The French Cabinet has shown by all its acts as well as by its declarations what was the object it was pursuing. It has no spirit of conquest, it has taken nothing and accepted nothing; it wishes to retain nothing of the regions pacified by its troops.

"Its occupation, as is now well known in the United States, is entirely temporary, and will cease with the cause which gave rise to it. As to the form of government which the Mexican people have recently chosen voluntarily, it has been frequently recognized even by the Federal authorities. President Monroe sent a representative to the Emperor Iturbide; and when, in 1854, the Minister of Santa Anna at Washington received from his Government the order to inform the United States that a change of institutions would soon take place in the city of Mexico, Mr. Marcy simply replied to this communication that Mexico, as an independent and sovereign nation, had the right to choose the form of Government which best suited the character of its people. Those precedents show that there exists no absolute point of antagonism between the policy of the United States and the adoption of the monarchical form by a neighboring people."

The *Debats* quotes the extract thus given, and then remarks on it in these words:—

"Everything is therefore for the best in the two worlds, and the rumors which were in circulation relative to the intentions of the United States, with regard to Mexico, fall to the ground. For our part, we had never attached much credit to them. Every one is aware that there are at New York and New Orleans manufacturers of news, and offices for the fabrication of telegrams especially devoted to financial operations; and this important element must be taken into account. What must also be remembered is that the English journals take great pains to envenom the relations of France with the American Republic, and to turn upon Mexico the current which runs more naturally to Canada. We have never said, and we have no intention of saying, that the United States look with satisfaction on a foreign intervention and the establishment of a monarchical Government in a country which is on their continent and borders their frontier, and which was fatally falling under their influence.

"They must have felt still greater bitterness from the fact that the moment chosen was one in which they were passing through an internal crisis which might become mortal. But they have time and space before them. They possess, although such a quality is systematically denied to democrats, sufficient political good sense to know that they have something better to do at the present moment than to trouble themselves about Mexico. On that point we are perfectly in accord with the *Moniteur*. We are convinced that the French Government 'wishes to retain nothing of the districts pacified by its troops.' They are, indeed, regions where peace and solitude are synonymous, and of which nothing better is asked than to quit them. Every one who prizes the real French traditions and the true interests of democracy in the world will have read with satisfaction the message of President Johnson, and taken note of the pacific and conciliatory disposition shown by the Chief of the American Republic.

"We said the other day, in quoting the language of the United States Minister in Paris, that the American Government was reducing its army to a reserve of 200,000 men. The reduction officially announced by the Message is much more considerable, and places the United States entirely on a peace footing. Thus, the war budget is reduced from $516,000,000 to $83,000,000; and the army, which on the 1st of May, 1865, consisted of more than 1,000,000 men, is reduced to a total of 50,000 of all arms, which number may be increased to 82,000 in case of need. More than 800,000 volunteers have already returned home, as quietly as a Christian returns from the sanctuary to his house on a Sabbath morning, as General Schofield remarked. Those acts prove sufficiently the resolution of the United States to apply all their strength, labor, and industry to the work of reconstruction."

The *Courrier du Havre* says:—"The commercial relations between this port and the United States, owing to the termination of the American crisis, have latterly recovered an extraordinary activity. The fact is proved by the simultaneous departure of the following steamers:—The transatlantic French steamer *Europe* left this port for New York on the 15th, with 720 tons of different kinds of merchandise; the transatlantic American steamer *Arago* arrived from New York on the 10th, with a cargo of cotton, and left Havre on the 19th, with 1000 tons of fuel for the voyage, besides 900 tons of goods. The English steamer *Niagara* arrived here from Liverpool on the 12th, with a full cargo, consisting of 2124 bales of cotton and 206 sundry packages, landed its goods, and took on board a rich freight of tissues, wines, glass, etc., in all 1500 tons, for New York.

"The English steamer *America* arrived on the same day, with a cargo of 2616 bales of cotton and 2000 sundries, and will take up here a freight similar to that of the *Niagara* for her voyage to the United States. The American sailing packet *Mercury*, arrived from New York on the 22d ult., with cotton, will leave on 24th of December, with 1260 tons of goods of all sorts, chiefly wines and porcelains. The terminus of the Havre Railway is at this moment incumbered with merchandise conveyed every day from the capital. On the 17th, the eve of the departure of the *Arago* and *Niagara*, the railway presented a scene of extraordinary activity, such as had not been witnessed for the last six years. More than 2000 packages were piled up in the two offices waiting to be taken away."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A LAND-TITLE DISPUTE IN THE OIL REGIONS.—The Erie (Pa.) *Dispatch* says:—"For two or three days past the citizens of Corry, Pa., have been very much excited at the discovery of the fact that there is a disputed title to the property on which a large part of that city or village is located. All sorts of wild stories have been put afloat respecting the state of things, not a tithe of which has any foundation in fact. The substance of the whole case, as near as we can learn, and we have applied to the fountain-head, amounts to this:—In 1860 the land in dispute was purchased at Sheriff's sale, by H. D. Francis and King, and was in the sale denominated 'wild land.' It was purchased for a mere trifle. In 1862, the owners being in arrears for taxes, the land was again disposed of at Treasurer's sale, and was bought in by Messrs. Cooper and Frisbee, of Union, by payment of the taxes. The parties secured it by a deed, which was duly recorded. By law the original owners could, within a certain time (two years we think), resume possession by making good the taxes and costs, and, probably intending to do this, parcelled the land (ninety-two acres) into building lots, and disposed of them. The two years having expired, Messrs. Cooper and Frisbee now claim the land, and, it is said, the improvements with it."

—Count Nigra, major-domo of the King of Italy, is dead.

RARE CHANCE!
FOR INVESTMENT.
THE COMMONWEALTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL, $300,000. 30,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.
15,000 *SHARES FOR SALE TO RAISE A DEVELOPMENT FUND.*

PRESIDENT.
ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN.

TREASURER,
H. A. SALTER.

SECRETARY,
S. A. J. SALTER.

DIRECTORS,
His Excellency Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Hon WILLIAM B. MANN,
M. M. BAKER,
H. A. SALTER,
HORACE F. BUNN,
JOHN BURT, Geologist of Michigan.
S. A. J. SALTER.

The Company, in order to raise a fund to develope and work their mine, have determined to offer one-half of their stock, or 15,000 shares, to the public for sale.

All subscriptions must be accompanied by a payment of forty per cent. in cash, of the amount of stock subscribed for, which payment, it is believed may be all that will be required, and that the fund thus produced, will be sufficient to start and continue mining operations, which of itself will bring returns to the Company as will enable it to fully develope and successfully work their mine.

This Company own the Boyd and Hunter Gold and Silver Mine, situate in Smoky Valley District, eight miles south of the city of Austin, Reese River country, Lander county, State of Nevada; contains 1400 lineal feet and is reputed one of the best undeveloped mines in the State.

AVERAGE ASSAY, $433·43 PER TON.

This Company has organized for work, and not stock manufacturing.

Professor Silliman and others say that Reese River ore averages $250 per ton. The Company expect in a short time to mine at least twenty-five tons of ore per day, and if this ore averages $200 per ton the earnings will be $1,500,000 in bullion per annum, which is considered a safe estimate.

There is believed to be no instance on record of failure in this section, where silver mining companies have commenced operations with the requisite development fund on with fair surface indications to begin with; success in this enterprise may be confidently predicted. 12 30 smw12t

Prospectus, giving full information, may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will be received.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 12 1m

TEAS, &c.

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc.
Navy Messes put up with care.
A 1No. 118 S. SECOND Street,
1 3 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

LAST PROCLAMATION TO THE PUBLIC!—WILLIAM INGRAM, Tea Dealer, No 43 S. SECOND Street has sold out his entire stock at war prices, and now that the Rebellion is over and peace proclaimed, we can sell at 75 to 100 per cent. less than former prices. Having this day received a large supply of very fine Teas of all grades, from 40 cents to $1·30 a pound; Coffees from 28 to 40 cents a pound. Call and examine our fresh Teas. 7 8 1y

G. C. REUKAUFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY
OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.

OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.,
No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 7 3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz.:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made, under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1..............................$100,000
" " 2.............................. 200,000
" " 3.............................. 60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1,' '2' or '3'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866 and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
12 22 3S Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises, S. E. corner of BROAD and WALLACE Streets, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:—

55 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Roger Steam Roller.
2 Roger Cutting Machines.
1 Roger Press.
1 Steam Engine and Gauge.
1 Platform Scale
2 lines Shafting and Belting.
1 Dressing Table.
1 Oil Can.
1 Box and Tools.
2 Stoves.
7 Empty Barrels.
3 Empty Half Barrels.
1 barrel pure Yara; 1 bale, 90 pounds.
1 box Liquorice Paste.
1 lot Stems.
1 Vice.
1 Press and Boxes.
1 Drayton Machine.
1 Drying Apparatus (pipes).
1 Coffee Mill.
1 Scale.
5 Sieves.
1 Table.
1 packing Table and contents.
50 half barrels Chewing Tobacco.
25 lbs. Pulverized Liquorice
9 cases and 4 lbs Killikinick.
124 bbls. Smoking Tobacco.
5 bbls., part full, Stems of Tobacco.
17 bbls. Stem Tobacco.
3 half bbls., part full, Chewing Tobacco,
252 lbs. baled Tobacco,
4 bbl. Shorts
200 lbs. broken Stems.
6 Empty Barrels.
2 cases Stem Smoking.
1 lot Drying Frames and Racks.
1 lot Steam Pipes.
2 Shovels.
1 Fork.
1 Stove.
1 ream large Wrapping Paper.
20 Empty Half Barrels
10,572 lbs. Smoking Tobacco.
1 case Duster Shorts.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55,595.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 21,487.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 20,852.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55,987.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco. No. 58,401.
1 hhd. Scraps, No 58,277.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 52,252.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 71,579.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,969.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 53,204.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 76,523.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,400.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 63,008.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 56,751.
1 hhd. Scraps.
10 hhd. Stems. S R., Nos. 211, 206, 205, 198, 212, 198, 201, 203, 209, 212.
200 pounds Scraps.
200 pounds Stems.
100 Staves
1 Lot Samples.
1 Elevator.
2 Hoisting boxes.
2 Casing boards.
1 Drying apparatus.
79 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Desk, drawers and cases.
1 Pair Scales.
1 Safe.
3 Chairs.
1 Stove.
1 Iron Hat Rack.
1 Letter Press.
321 lbs. Heartsease Smoking Tobacco.
250 lbs. Skating Club do do
277 lbs. Pure Yara do do
1 Steam Boiler.
1 Shafting and Belt.
2 Grindstones.
3 Cases Seed Leaf Tobacco, 529, 98, 560.
1 Lot coal—one ton.
1 Horse.
1 Business Wagon.
1 Set Harness.
1 Straw Cutter
2 Buckets, and other small articles

P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal,
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1866. 1 3wfm6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale, by the Hon JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Powell, Seiger & Co's store, No. 127 N. Front street, at 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1866, TWENTY THOUSAND CIGARS, packed in one-tenth boxes.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal for Eastern District of Penna.
Philadelphia, January 3, 1866. 1 4thstu6t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET
Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
11 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

ANOTHER TEST
OF
HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BARTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
11 No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWNE'S
METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
AND
WINDOW BANDS
PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS.

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT,
11 22thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

OWEN HOUSE,
LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL,"
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN,
ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
12 22 1m THOMAS P. JACKS, Proprietor.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCCESSOR to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at
12 22 smth 1m No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL
TO
NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., | 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 2

CHARLES HALLOWELL,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
(ROOM No. 4).
Government, State, and Other Loan and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 11
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5'20S.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Rapillons, Rouleaux, Tondues, Frises, Crimpses, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
11 3f 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S
New Patent Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 1y No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.
An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY

Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L Hayes, Boston.

For Nervous Debility, and all diseases requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at
11 NO. 225 N. THIRD STREET.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 9 20 1y

TAKE NOTICE.—CONSTANTLY ON HAND an extensive stock of the renowned "Lubeen Oil Safety Lamps." Needs no chimney and does not smoke—just "the thing wanted;" also the celebrated "American Water-light Safety Lamps," burning without smoke or smell. The patronage of the public is most cordially solicited.
WOOSTER, DAVIS & CO.
11 19 2m No. 912 ARCH Street.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson to the Secretary of the Interior—Progress of the Work.

The annual report of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. impson, United States Corps of Engineers, adressed to Secretary Harlan, gives interesting nformation concerning the condition and prosects of the Pacific Railroad. Six companies ave accepted the provisions of the laws of ongress relating to the Pacific Railroad, as ollows:—

THE COMPANIES.

The Union Pacific.—Authorized to build the oad from the one hundredth meridian to the vestern boundary of Nevada Territory. A subequent section allows it to build a line from the vestern boundary of Iowa to the one hundredth eridian.

The Central Pacific.—Authorized to build the oad from San Francisco, or navigable waters of he Sacramento, to the western boundary of Neada, connecting at that point with the Union acific. In case either of these two roads reaches aid boundary before the other, it may continue s line until they meet.

The Union Pacific, Eastern Division.—Authozed to build a line from the mouth of the Kanas river, on the south side thereof, to the one undredth meridian, where it is to meet the nion Pacific Railroad; and in case the latter is ot proceeding in good faith to build its road rough the Territories, when the Union Pacific ailroad, Eastern Division, shall have reached e one hundredth meridian, then the last-named ompany may make its road westward until it eets and connects with the Central Pacific ailroad: "Provided that no bonds shall be sued or lands certified by the United States to ny person or company for the construction of y part of the main trunk line of said railroad, est of the one hundredth meridian of longitude d east of the Rocky Mountains, until said road all be completed from or near Omaha, on the issouri river, to the said one hundredth merian of longitude."

The point on the one-hundredth meridian eferred to is to be fixed by the President of the nited States, between the north margin of the alley of the Platte river and the south margin the valley of the Republican Fork; these mits being about thirty miles apart. The onendredth meridian is about two hundred and ty miles west from Omaha, and three hundred d eighty-one miles from the mouth of Kansas ver. The point where the roads must unite ill probably be decided on next spring or mmer.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Comny of Missouri.—Authorized to extend its ad, by way of Atchison, to connect with the nion Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, or om St. Joseph, to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad; said connection must be made st of the one hundredth meridian, and no nds or bonds are to be paid this company for ore than one hundred miles of road.

The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.—Authozed to build a road from Sioux City to connect ith the Union Pacific Railroad. If necessary, may make this connection west of the one undredth meridian, but in that case bonds or nds are not to be given them to a greater exnt than if it had connected at the one hunredth meridian.

The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad ompany.—Authorized to extend its road from e point where it strikes the Missouri river to nnect with the Union Pacific Railroad at the e hundredth meridian, or some point east of Lands, but no bonds, are to be given to aid is company.

GOVERNMENT AID.

With the exception raised in the last paraaph, the roads and branches named are to be sisted by Government bonds payable thirty ars after date, bearing six per cent. interest, yable in legal currency to the United States mi-annually. In default of payment of interest bonds by any road, the Secretary of the Treary is to take possession of it for the benefit of e United States. These bonds are to be issued the extent of $16,000 per mile constructed, cept one hundred and fifty miles to the Rocky ountains, and one hundred and fifty miles in e Sierra Nevada, for which $48,000 per mile is be granted. Between these mountains, secons of one hundred and fifty miles each, bonds the extent of $32,000 per mile are to be granted, provided that no more than fifty thousand of id bonds" of $1000 each "shall be issued under is act to aid in constructing the main line of id road and telegraph."

In addition to the bonds thus loaned, the companies are to receive public lands to the extent ten alternate sections on each side of the road d within the limits of twenty miles from its ne, provided said lands have not already been sposed of.

These bonds and lands are to be issued by overnment at the completion of each twenty or ore miles of first-class road, fully equipped as ch, for the service contemplated by the act, a continuous line from the Missouri river to e Pacific Ocean.

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR.

The report recites the progress of the work on e different roads, the results being briefly as llows:—

Union Pacific.—Grading on first one hundred iles nearly completed; on second one hundred iles commenced; expected sixty miles of track id by end of January, 1866; one hundred miles July; and two hundred miles by July, 1867; ssibly will have reached one hundredth meriian by that time; expenditures already amount $3,500,000. Since Colonel Simpson's report as written, this company notified the departent that forty miles of road were completed nd ready for acceptance by the Government.

Union Pacific, Eastern Division.—Sixty miles ompleted up to November 11. In their report the construction of the road the three comissioners agreed as to the facts, but differed as the requirements of the law; Colonel Simpson aintaining that the law required a road suited the great through business contemplated—the her commissioners claiming that it was good ough for present purposes. The report, with pledge from the President of the road to supply deficiencies, was submitted to the President the Secretary of the Interior, with a recomendation that the road be accepted on condion that the Company, within a reasonable eriod, make the improvements required. This ecommendation was approved by the President ecember 20, 1865.

Central Pacific.—The work of grading comenced in February, 1863. The first shipment iron reached Sacramento October 8, 1862, and e track laying was immediately commenced, nd steadily continued with a few delays caused the non-receipt of iron and ties within the ontracted time, up to June 6, 1864, when the ad was completed to Newcastle, a distance of irty-one miles. The grading between Newastle and Colfax was very difficult and expenve, increasing as the line was pushed up the ountain slope. The cuttings have been deeper, e embankments higher, and more rock work ncountered as the line has gone eastward. One t is sixty-three feet deep and eight hundred et long, and several others are from forty to ty deep and from eight hundred to twelve hunred feet in length, all of which were through ck or hard cement, requiring to be blasted. everal expensive trestle bridges have been conructed across deep ravines, some as high as e hundred feet in the centre. Some of the nbankments are over seventy feet high.

For several months the number of laborers ocured was comparatively small, but recently ey have increased more rapidly, until now e thousand and eighty men are employed, ith over six hundred teams, and the prospect that the number of laborers will be increased six thousand during this season, and during e next year, not less than fifteen thousand. ith this large force the company will be able push on the work so as not only to complete far within the time required by the acts of ongress, but so as to meet the public imatience.

Atchison Branch of Pacific Railroad—Rapidly progress on the first section of twenty miles. e masonry and bridges are all completed, and e ties, of the best quality, all out, and the ack now being laid. The contractor agrees to ve the first twenty miles completed on the 1st y of January, 1866. The iron is on hand.

Sioux City and Pacific Railroad—No evidence in the department of work having commenced on the road.

Northern Pacific Railroad—A map showing general route has been filed, but there is nothing in the department to show that the company have done any work on their line yet.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor for the Year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty ($447 350) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Guardians of the Poor to defray the expenses of that department for the year 1866, as follows:—

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Item 1. Drugs and medicines, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 2. Sugar, butter, lard, oat, and cake meal, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 3. Brandy, wine, whisky, and porter, eight thousand ($8000) dollars.

Item 4. Surgical instruments, leeches and leeching, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 5. Books and binding for medical library and preservation of pathological specimens, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 6. Marketing for hospital and nurses' tables, eight thousand ($8000) dollars.

Item 7. Salary of apothecary and assistants and recording clerks, two thousand three hundred ($2300) dollars.

Item 8. Wages on pay roll, three thousand three hundred ($3300) dollars.

Item 9. Board of resident physicians, two thousand one hundred ($2100) dollars.

Item 10. Incidental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

Item 11. Marketing for Insane Department, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 12. Salaries of resident physician and clerk, and board of assistant resident physicians, one thousand eight hundred and sixty ($1860) dollars.

Item 13. Wages on pay roll, chargeable to Insane Asylum, four thousand three hundred ($4300) dollars.

Item 14. Incidental expenses, two hundred ($200) dollars.

CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.

Item 15. Marketing and supplies for matron's and nurses' tables, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 16. Wages on pay roll, chargeable to Children's Asylum, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 17. Salaries of matron, teacher, and assistant matron, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 18. Incidental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

HOUSE GENERALLY.

Item 19. Flour, corn, and corn meal, forty-seven thousand ($47,000) dollars.

Item 20. Beef, mutton, pork, and bacon, forty five thousand ($45,000) dollars.

Item 21. Tea, coffee, rye, sugar, and molasses, thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars.

Item 22. Codfish, butter, lard, rice, corn, hominy, barley, salt, and pepper, fifteen thousand ($15.000) dollars.

Item 23. Potatoes, beans, and other vegetables, four thousand five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 24. Crackers, hops, malt, vinegar and pickles, two thousand two hundred ($2200) dollars.

Item 25. Marketing for Old Women's Asylum, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 26. Marketing for Almshouse, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 27. Dry-goods, twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Item 28. Boots, shoes, hats, and caps, one thousand seven hundred ($1700) dollars.

Item 29. Hosiery, yarn, thread, cotton, combs, needles, and trimmings, three thousand five hundred ($3500) dollars.

Item 30. Tobacco, soap, lime, and starch, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 31. Hardware, crockery, tinware, brushes, brooms, two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 32. Purchase and repair of stoves, and castings, and cooking apparatus, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 33. General repairs to House, plumbing, gas-fitting, and materials therefor, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 34. Fuel, of which all coal used shall be Schuylkill, which shall be obtained from miners only, twenty-six thousand five hundred ($26 500) dollars.

Item 35. Gas and oil, six thousand eight hundred ($6800) dollars.

Item 36. Furniture and straw, three thousand five hundred ($3500) dollars.

Item 37. Cleaning sinks and chimneys two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 38. Salaries of Steward, Clerk, and Storekeeper, House Agent, Matron, and Steward's Clerk, five thousand three hundred and fifty ($5350) dollars.

Item 39. Salaries of Doorkeeper, Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Plumber, Gas-fitter, Baker, general Watchman, and Police Officer, three thousand six hundred and fifty ($3650) dollars.

Item 40. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to House generally, twenty-three hundred and fifty ($2350) dollars.

Item 41. Fire hose and repairs to same, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 42. Incidental expenses, four hundred ($400) dollars.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Item 43. Leather, lasts, and shoe-findings, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 44. Tallow and caustic alkali and materials for making soap, two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 45. Chain filling and weaving materials, twenty-five thousand ($25 000) dollars.

Item 46. Tools, coal, iron, and steel, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 47. Tin, glass, paints, varnish oil, glue and brushes, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 48. Lumber, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 49. Quarrying stone, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 50. Purchase of hardware and iron for making iron bedsteads, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 51. Salary of Superintendent, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 52. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to the Manufactory and over-work, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 53. Incidental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

FARM AND BLOCKLEY ESTATE.

Item 54. Lumber and repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 55. Lime, sand, and masonry, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 56. Repairing wharf, pumping engine, and meadow banks, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 57. Straw and feed for horses and cows, and for purchase of milk, four thousand five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 58. Seeds, manure, and farming utensils, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 59. Purchase of horses, cows, wagon, etc., fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 60. Iron and blacksmith work, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 61. Salaries of farmer and gardener, one thousand seven hundred and fifty ($1750) dollars.

Item 62. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to farm and garden, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 63. Steam pipes, fittings, and masonry for Hospital, Out-wards, Insane Department, and Children's Asylum, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 64. Incidental expenses, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

OUTDOOR EXPENSES.

Item 65. Salaries of Secretary, Outdoor Agent, Messenger, Wagon Driver, and Visitor of Children, three thousand seven hundred ($3700) dollars.

Item 66. Travelling expenses of House Agent, and support of non-residents, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 67. Tax and ground rent of city office, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 68. Repairs to city office, gas, water rent and incidental office expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 69. Expenses of support and bastardy cases, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 70. Cost of serving processes and removal of non-residents, nine hundred ($900) dollars.

Item 71. Cupping, leeching, and burial cases, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 72. Rent of Visitor's office, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 73. Salaries of Outdoor Visitors, six thousand four hundred ($6400) dollars.

Item 74. Salaries of Outdoor Physicians and Apothecaries, three thousand nine hundred and twenty ($3920) dollars.

Item 75. Maintaining and educating three deaf mutes in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the city, seven hundred and twenty ($720) dollars.

Item 76. Support of twelve feeble-minded children at the Pennsylvania Training School at Media, in accordance with an ordinance approved December 31, 1862, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars: *Provided*, That the Guardians be requested not to fill any vacancies that may occur by reason of the death or removal of any of the recipients of this charity.

Item 77. Stationery, printing, and advertising, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 78. Railroad tickets for Guardians and Medical Board, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 79. Provisions for smallpox patients, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 80. Incidental expenses, two hundred ($200) dollars.

FOR RELIEF OF OUTDOOR POOR.

Item 81. First Poor District, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 82. Second Poor District, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 83. Third Poor District, eight thousand five hundred ($8500) dollars.

Item 84. Fourth Poor District, seven thousand five hundred ($7500) dollars.

Item 85. Fifth Poor District, five thousand three hundred ($5300) dollars.

Item 86. Sixth Poor District, six thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 87. Seventh Poor District, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 88. Eighth Poor District, four thousand five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 89. Ninth Poor District, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 90. Tenth Poor District, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 91. Eleventh Poor District, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 92. For reconstruction of sewerage, privies, and drainage, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Guardians of the Poor in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 15 1t

RESOLUTION

Approving the Sureties of Certain District Surveyors Elect.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That John Porter and Edward Lafferty, sureties of Thomas Daily, Surveyor or the First District; Edwin A. Merrick and John Loutey, sureties of Charles S. Close, Surveyor of the Second District; John H. Jones and Robert Law, sureties of D. H. Shedaker, Surveyor of the Third District; Hiram Miller and Henry Shuster, sureties of Edward D. Roberts, Surveyor of the Fourth District; James Martin and John Sloan, sureties of John Wolf, Surveyor of the Fifth District; Peter M. Hendel and Benjamin J. Ritter, sureties of James P. Davis, surveyor of the Sixth District; Amos Ellis and Henry Haines, sureties of William Albertson, Surveyor of the Seventh District; S. S. Kelly and Charles E. Graeff, sureties of J. H. Levering, Surveyor of the Eighth District; John Stallman and James Miller, sureties of Jesse Lightfoot, Surveyor of the Ninth District; Robert W. Shallcross and Peter Castor, sureties of Isaac Shallcross, Surveyor of the Tenth District; S. L. Smedley and Augustus C. Jones, sureties of James Miller, Surveyor of the Twelfth District, be and the same are hereby approved, and that the City Solicitor be directed to prepare the necessary bonds for said parties to execute.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 15 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat for the year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty ($17,850) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat, to defray the following expenses, viz.:—

Item 1. For repairs to and equipment of boat and machinery, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 2. For fuel, seven thousand five hundred ($7500) dollars.

Item 3. For wages, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 4. For provisions, one thousand two hundred and fifty ($1250) dollars.

Item 5. For insurance, wharfage, stationery, and incidentals, six hundred ($600) dollars: *Provided*, That all the fuel, provisions, and other supplies shall be obtained by advertisement therefor; the contracts to be given to the lowest bidder.

The warrants to be drawn by the Trustees of the City Ice Boat.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 15 1t

MEDICAL.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

AND

GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases. In our many scientific experiments with the electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possess the power of arousing the dormant energies equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice. Dr. Shedd was a student of Professor C. H. Bolles, with many other eminent medical men in the city of Rochester, N. Y., about ten years ago, and after that a partner in the city of Buffalo, and since that time has given his whole attention to the curing of disease by Electricity in its various forms and modifications, in accordance with the *great* and *sublime* doctrines of Professor Bolles, who has brought his discovery into public favor in all the principal cities of America, among medical men and Electricians. The skill and experience, therefore, of Dr. M. J. Galloway and P. Shedd, M. D., commend them to the confidence of the public and afflicted.

Mrs. C. H. BOLLES, the oldest and most successful female Electrician in the country, has charge of the Female Department.

Our treatment is eminently successful in all FEMALE DISEASES.

N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in-law, has no *successor* in this city, although we find lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, HE IN FACT, HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

CONSULTATION FREE.

An interesting pamphlet mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

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MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable, by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over *fourteen thousand* patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration, will be frankly told so and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

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LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

I. B. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER Truss Establishment, No. 1347 CHESNUT street, near Broad.—This Truss, unlike all others, cures Ruptures, frees the cord from all pressure, will never rust, break, chafe, or become filthy; fitted to form, requiring no strap; used in bathing; always good as new. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, etc., of improved styles. Lady attendant. Call and examine, or send for pamphlet. 12 16 1m

RAILROAD LINES.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 12 M. (noon) and 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2 25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1 50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street above Walnut half an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot. On Sundays omnibuses will leave Walnut street wharf at 6 P. M. to connect with 6·45 P. M. line.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only allowed each Passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at 3 Walnut st.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

January 15, 1866.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets. The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M. to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10·25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rate upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.	
Erie Express	at 7·30 A. M
Mail Train	" 8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	" 10·00 "
Fast Line	" 12·00 M.
Parkesburg	" 1·00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	" 4·00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	" 5·30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	" 7·30 "
Philadelphia Express	" 11·10 "
ARRIVE	
Cincinnati Express	at 1·30 A. M
Philadelphia Express	" 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	" 8·20 "
Parkesburg Train	" 9·30 "
Erie Express	" 11·20 "
Lancaster Train	" 12·30 P. M
Fast Line	" 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	" 4·40 "
Day Express	" 5·45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 8·40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information as to time and connections, see bills and framed cards, or apply to

THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 Dock Street

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNERS OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 1 11

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 1y

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

BROWN & MAGEE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS,
VALISES
BAGS,
RETICULES,
And all styles of goods suitable for
Travellers and Excursionists.
A large stock of
MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS
AND RETICULES,
FOR GENTS AND LADIES,
Of our own Manufacture, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
1 1 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9·15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 3·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., and 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 1·00 M. and 4·30 and 9·55 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·35, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44 and 10·29 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA

Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 5·35 P. M., Express; 9·25 P. M. Express.

An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9·52 A. M., 3·23 and 11·50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 12·27, 5·13, and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·04 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·05 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

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FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.

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PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahicken, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, except Sundays

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 3 Walnut street. 9 16 9m

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1865.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 11·10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·30 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·17 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.

No change of cars between Erie and New York.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. A. Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

TWO SPECIES OF CRIMINALS.

The Vagabonds, and "the Pretty Waiter Girls"—The Police Reports of This City and New York Contrasted—Operations of our Vagrant Detectives—The Haunts of Crime.

Chancing to have upon our table at the same time the annual reports of the Philadelphia and New York Police Departments, we are induced to institute a comparison, for the purpose of showing the extent of vagrancy and actual crime in the two metropolises. The result will be found to be highly favorable to the credit of our city, comparatively speaking. Speaking positively, there is considerable room yet for improvement in our morals and character, as the facts about to be recorded in brief will show.

There are two kinds of criminals, who constitute distinct species of themselves, and a consideration of whose character will give us as full an insight as necessary into the incipiency of criminal life.

The first class are the professional vagabonds, who, for the most part, are males, as dissipated as they are lazy. The second class of transgressors are females, included in the general title of "pretty waiter girls."

As the figures will show, our city is far less afflicted with vagrancy at the present time than in former years, but whether this be owing to a better police system, an improved management of our charitable institutions, or to an actual decrease of destitution among the lower classes, we are unable to say. For a long time the swarms of beggars in our midst were almost intolerable; they entered dwellings and offices through every chink, and if they could not find an opening in the doorway large enough for their admission, they did not always scruple to make one. In these latter days, people are annoyed comparatively little, except by vendors of small wares. Occasionally there is an application from some tatterdemalion with a red nose, who points to his forlorn appearance as an evidence of great misfortune and consequent misery; but these seedy individuals are careful to give the police a wide berth, otherwise they might spend the night in a Station House, in pensive meditations.

Passing the night in a Station House, however, is not such a terrible ordeal for a thorough, ingrained vagrant, and if this were the only punishment, it would prove a most ineffectual check upon the system. But successive admissions to the Station House are restricted to a certain number. One who applies too often is set down as a *professional* vagabond, vagrant, or confirmed inebriate, and is committed to prison for thirty days. Sometimes a task is assigned him, while in a majority of instances he passes his time in idleness. Although vagrancy has decreased fifty per cent. over former years, yet there are thousands of this worthless class in our midst who should be provided for in some way.

Turning to our police statistics for the past six months, we find the following summary of arrests by the "Vagrant Detectives":—

Arrests in July	48
" August	32
" September	40
" October	35
" November	37
" December	30
Total for six months	222

The total number of arrests for all offenses in this city, in the six months just closed, was 3746, so that about seven per cent. of those arrested were "vagrants"—homeless, shelterless wretches, "without any visible means of support."

The vagrant system, and the kindred annoyance of street-begging, although less obtrusive than in past years, are still nuisances worthy of abatement. We hold to the opinion that the easiest and most feasible plan to adopt in our city is the one started several years since—the establishment of a house of correction. When this is done and not till then, will vagrancy entirely disappear.

In connection with this subject, there are some "words fitly spoken" in the report of the Managers of the Home Missionary Society, read at the anniversary on the 24th of last December. This simple paragraph, which we quote, will serve to point the moral of the entire story:—

"Idleness and intemperance are the fruitful sources of at least three-fourths of the poverty and crime in our city. The first is greatly encouraged and fostered by that abominable practice—street-begging. And the Managers earnestly urge upon all to discountenance it in every way, as hardly one in ten of these street beggars is worthy of the alms they implore. In fact, it is a regular trade with the great bulk of them, and charity bestowed upon them is not only wasted, but it serves to increase and encourage idleness and vice. Intemperance, however, is a more gigantic and appalling evil, and one which it seems impossible to stop, so long as the business of rum-selling is considered at all legitimate and respectable. Indeed, it can only be restrained in its devastating and soul-destroying progress when that nefarious business becomes so disreputable and criminal in the judgment of the public mind that none but the most hardened and wicked of men can have the boldness to engage in it. This Society does what it can to rescue the poor victims of this bad business, and the Managers feel thankful that its efforts in this direction, although necessarily limited, have not all been spent in vain."

The waiter girl nuisance has likewise been materially abated in this city within a few years. There is one establishment, on Chestnut street, below Fourth, professedly a restaurant, where from ten to fifteen young women of attractive appearance are employed as "waiters." If a customer enters, he is asked to sit down by a table, and finds himself *tete-a-tete* with a very sociable demoiselle. He is asked if he is a stranger in the city. If he replies in the negative, he is generally fortunate enough to get off with treating the ladies "all round." Otherwise he stands a good chance of being inveigled, by his blooming attendant, into an appointment to meet her at some future "trysting time." In Chesnut street, between Third and Sixth, there are three or four saloons of the same character; and there are perhaps a dozen low concert saloons in the city, where, if females of improper character are not employed as waiters, as in former years, they are at least encouraged to congregate and hold their *seances;* and where assignations are made.

The evil is of New York birth, and merely Philadelphian by adoption; while it is a matter for pride and congratulation, that, in our staid and respectable city, its proportions are yearly diminishing, as the result of a wholesome public sentiment. The concert saloons were first established in New York, four or five years ago, as we learn from the Police Commissioners' report. "Their attractions were music, abandoned women, and intoxicating drinks. They were very attractive to certain classes of men, who were not yet totally ruined, and were resorted to by many who were just entering upon a course of fatal dissipation. The public mind was aroused, and a law passed to suppress them. The effect of the law was evaded by discontinuing the musical entertainment. The continued success of the saloons after the concerts were discontinued proved that intoxicating drink and low women were a sufficient attraction without the aid of music. After this modification, not being amenable to the 'Concert Saloon Law,' they have multiplied and flourished, while their influence and tendency promise to be more and more deplorable." These facts show the difference in moral character of Philadelphia and New York. Here the nuisance is dying. In New York it has taken a new lease of life, and "flourishes like a green bay tree."

If further commentary were needed upon the laxity of New York morals, we have it in the following table, showing the number of drinking places where young and comely prostitutes are employed nominally as waiters, the estimated number of vistors each twenty-four hours, and the amount of receipts for each week:—

Precincts.	*Places.*	*Girls.*	*Visitors.*	*Receipts.*
4	96	488	17,812	$8 951
5	1	8	20	150
6	7	35	725	1,525
8	5	78	1,270	2 700
10	18	118	3,645	4 605
14	23	173	2,780	4 802
15	6	66	765	1.820
16	1	2	200	350
17	3	9	66	450
20	7	16	100	209
27	49	157	878	3.025
29	8	41	1.690	2.915
Total	223	1 191	29.950	$31,562

Here are nearly twelve hundred "pretty waiter girls," and the number is rapidly increasing. Philadelphia has barely one-tenth as many outcasts in the same shameless occupation.

Still, the matter should not rest with self-gratulation. The two criminal systems of vagabondage and pretty waiter-girlism yet have existence with us are productive of much evil, and ought to be broken up by legal enactments. We have classed the two schools of vice together, and considered them together, because they are kith and kin of one another. If there were not so many low saloons, with vicious females as their chief attraction, there would be fewer men led aside from the ways of soberness into paths of idleness and dissipation. And on the other hand, if there were fewer dissipated and abandoned men, the abandoned women known as pretty waiter-girls would find their occupation gone.

Concerning the vagrants, a new device has been employed in London, which we might turn to some account, designed to reach exactly this class of customers. This law recognizes the idea that every person actually destitute is entitled to relief; but for the aid given a compensation in labor must be returned, so far as practicable. Accordingly, workhouses are established, in which vagrants and others thrown on the public charge are temporarily employed; and the system appears to work well. In this way a wholesome restraint is put upon those who depend on charity rather than earn a subsistence.

Concerning the pretty waiter girls, the Legislature should take cognizance of the matter more particularly than it has hitherto done. If a measure embodying the following features could be adopted it would be of most salutary advantage to our city:—1. That no concert saloon shall be allowed to exist in this State which employs girls to wait upon customers. 2. That in no place where music is used in any way, shall girls be employed by the establishment to sit among the audience. 3. That in no drinking-saloon of any kind shall females be publicly employed. 4. That dance-houses must not be tolerated by the police. If these reforms can ever be inaugurated (and we are sufficiently Utopian to believe they can be) Philadelphia may claim to rank as the model city of the world for morality and good order.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—It is a fact which may be new to many, that Sunday Schools were introduced into this country in 1797, by Mr. Samuel Slater, who came from England, and settled in Pawtucket, R. I. Anxious for the moral and religious improvement of the children employed in his manufactory, and remembering what had been done in his native land, he formed a Sunday School similar to those established by Mr. Raikes, the founder of them in Gloucester, England.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND [11 14tuth

WINDOW SHADES

COPARTNERSHIPS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF CHARLES H. HAMRICK.—We, the undersigned have formed a limited or special partnership under the provisions of the several acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania relating thereto, upon the following terms and conditions:—

First. The said partnership is to be conducted under the name of CHARLES H. HAMRICK.

Second. The general nature of the business to be carried on is that of importing, buying, and selling by wholesale, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods, and the place of business to be within the city of Philadelphia.

Third. The general partner is CHARLES H. HAMRICK, residing at No 1231 N. SEVENTH Street, city of Philadelphia.

Fourth. The special partner is HART A LEAVITT, residing on West Walnut lane, Germantown, Twenty-second Ward of the city of Philadelphia who has actually contributed and put into the common stock of said partnership twenty thousand dollars in goods and merchandise, consisting of Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods, appraised at said value by an appraiser duly appointed and qualified for that purpose by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, according to law.

Fifth. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-six (1866), and to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (1867).

CHAS. H HAMRICK,
General Partner.
H. A. LEAVITT.
12t s6t Special Partner.

THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Paris Modes for 1866.

From Le Follet for January.

Although the winter season has far advanced, the fashion of wearing an entire toilette of the same material is still adopted. Of course there are only certain materials in which this is admissible. Cloth or woollen materials are thus worn; but, perhaps, nothing is more suitable for this than a kind of velvet called "Velours de Londres;" it is less expensive than taffeta, and makes a more thorough winter costume. It may be trimmed either with passementerie, guipure, or fur. For visits of ceremony a dress of satin, with a small costume of the same, trimmed with fur, is exceedingly elegant.

Our subscribers will just now be the most anxious to know what is la mode for evening and ball dresses; therefore, just mentioning a few favorite materials for these purposes, we will proceed to our long and choice list of toilets.

White tarlatanes, with double zigzags, or interfacings of colored ruching, are in favor; above all, those spotted with gold or pearl, or with stars of gold or glass; also those with small colored designs. Another pattern meeting with much favor is that of flies or birds in black and gold, red and silver, etc.

Many rich foulards are made in stripes of color on a white ground or dotted over with small designs. Ball dresses of thin material are frequently made with tunics caught up by ribbons, cords, or trails of flowers. At the bottoms of skirts bouillonnes or flounces are placed, and corselets with points, or small separated basques are worn. There are some chains of gold made as trimmings for white satin dresses, covered with tulle illusion. These chains—holding, as it were, the bouillonnes—are extremely *distingue.* There are also very rich garons sultanes, made in colors and fringed with gold; gold guipure embroidered with pearls, and ribbons of gold or silver, upon which are large daisies of white or colored velvet; the skirt cut on the bias, and every seam trimmed with a crystal fringe.

A toilette de bal—Underskirt of striped blue and gold; the upper of blue satin, upon each seam a gold lace, placed two rows together, forming an insertion, and finished off with gold tassels falling over the underskirt. Low body, with gold lace forming a rabat, and wide gold band, fastened with two cameos. Head-dress in the empire style, with gold bandelettes. Necklace of cameos, fastened on blue velvet.

A robe of white tulle—The bottom of the first skirt trimmed with five rows of red velvet, heading a narrow row of gold pendants. The upper skirt in the princesse style, with corselet of white, caught up at every seam with ends of red and gold. Under the corselet is a low chemisette, and short sleeves of plaited tulle. Collier of red velvet, with a gold cross.

An evening dress of pink poult de soie, trimmed with galon of guipure and pearls. The body draped with pink silk, covered with guipure, forming small Spanish sleeves from the shoulders, and fastened at the waist with two cameos, from which it hangs in scarf ends, fringed with pearls.

Toilette of tulle bouillonne, with under skirt of white taffetas, which is trimmed with a gauffered ruche. The upper skirt is festooned by chains of pearls, fastened by bows of pink satin. Similar chains and bows form the drapery on the body and sleeves.

A robe, with a very long under skirt of tulle bouillonne dotted over with gold sequins. The upper skirt with scolloped basques, composed of maize-colored satin; each basque trimmed round with black velvet and sequins. Body and black velvet sash also trimmed to match.

An emerald green velvet dress, with tablier of green satin fastened to it with silver buttons. The skirt is opened on each side, over a breadth of green satin; the openings being edged round with a green passementerie and hanging silver buttons. The body is low, with a long basque, forming a tunic behind, and very short in front, trimmed also with passementerie and buttons.

An empire robe of cerise satin, with tablier of white satin. The dress is cut on the bias, without plaits at the sides; very wide at the bottom, and trimmed round with a bias of cerise satin and a gold cord. The body is low, cut square, with a plastron of white satin joining the tablier, both of which are trimmed with tulle and gold beads.

A green satin tunic, trimmed with guipure, embroidered with pearls and silver stars, describing the grecque pattern at each point of the tunic, which is finished off by tassels of green and silver. The guipure is fringed with silver lilies of the valley. The sleeves are very short, being formed merely of the guipure. This tunic is equally charming made of white satin embroidered with gold, blue satin with silver, cerise with gold or black with silver.

A princesse robe of violet poult de soie. Round the bottom a grecque of beaded passementerie. This is also placed en revers up the front of the skirt and on the body to each shoulder, forming epaulettes. A row of black cameos fasten the body, and are put down the skirt between the revers.

A dress of Russia drab satin, with arabesques at the bottom of the skirt, made of ponceau velvet, with a gold button on every point. Veste of ponceau velvet, embroidered in gold, and opened over a guimpe of muslin, trimmed with guipure.

A robe of silver grey gros grain, trimmed at the bottom with a band of ruby-colored plush, straight on the upper edge, and put on the dress with a cord of the same shade. The lower edge is cut in dents, and finished with a silk cord worked with jet. A fitting casaque, trimmed round the armholes, bottom of sleeves, and seams, to match the skirt. A ruby-colored band, trimmed with passementerie in jet, and black buckle.

A green moire antique dress, forme-princesse, with a double band of velvet a rather deeper shade, commencing at the neck, and widening towards the bottom of the skirt, and trimming the hem; these bands are put on with a passementerie of beads. Tight fitting sleeves, with jockeys and cuffs of velvet.

Gold is worn as trimming on bonnets, as well as on other articles of dress; for example, a black velvet bonnet is trimmed with bands of plush ribbon, striped with gold. The inside is a torsade of black velvet, with three gold stars.

A more simple style of bonnet is of drawn black velvet; bouillonne tulle crown, spotted with jet. A bow of velvet ribbon on the side, with a cameo in the middle. Two torsades of passementerie worked with jet cross, the crown and fall in festoons over the chignon. The inside is drapery of tulle and velvet fastened with a cameo.

Blue velvet bonnet, with a flat plait from the front to the small curtain, edged with white blonde. High on the side is a puff of blonde, from the centre of which a white feather falls over the crown. The feather is fastened to the blonde by a small bird. White strings.

A very pretty bonnet for a young lady is of white tulle, spotted with blue chenille. Small bouillonee curtain to match, with a band of blue velvet, fastened with a pearl buckle. Barette to match inside, and blue velvet strings.

A capote of Mechlin lace, with edge and curtain of black velvet, trimmed with a scarf of tulle, fringed with feathers and gold beads, and fastened into the bonnet with bunches of gold daisies. Inside trimmed to match. White satin strings.

A white velvet empire bonnet, trimmed on the front with a coquille of black lace, fastened with a bunch of coreopsis in black velvet and green leaves.

Rich blue velvet bonnet, with jockey front; barbe of black lace, ruched over the middle of the head, the ends falling on each side and forming strings. A small bird placed behind. The inside is trimmed with a plait of blue velvet.

A ruby colored velvet bonnet, edged with sequins in jet. A bird of the same color fastened on the curtain with a black cameo. Bandeau of ruby velvet, with white stripes inside.

Bonnet of mauve colored royal velvet, spotted with silver. Chains of silver on the edge. Bows of velvet fastened with a single buckle on the side. The inside trimmed with the same velvet, and silver leaves.

Capote of bouillonnee white velvet. Soft crown of Mechlin lace; a puff of velvet on the side, with a palm of gold feathers. The inside trimmed with a plait of velvet, with gold chain and feathers.

A bonnet, formed of a drapery of Imperial velvet, with Greek bandelettes of silver. The inside is a drawn velvet bandeau, with bandeau of silver. Blue velvet strings.

A grey felt bonnet, with biases of velvet to match, edged with a curled feather to imitate Astrakhan. A flat plume of small grey feathers, fastened on the side with a flat cameo. Bands of grey and ruby velvet, and black cameos inside.

A fanchon bonnet of black lace, covered with bands of black satin. Bandelet of the same, trimmed with a grec of jet, with hanging balls. Black curled feathers on the side, fastened with a flat cameo. A diadem of violet velvet, with a grec and aguillettes of jet inside.

THE FENIANS.

Excitement Among the Loyal and Rebel Brothers—The Issuing of the Bonds.

The Fenians of New York and the sister cities were in a high state of excitement on Saturday and yesterday, occasioned by the publication of the letters of Stephens, the Chief Executive of the Irish Republic, endorsing the action of O'Mahony. The Senatorial party, who, it appears, are still in a state of rebellion, and show no signs of repentance, pronounce the correspondence spurious, while the adherents of O'Mahony believe the documents in question genuine, and regard them as putting an eternal quietus on the alleged traitorous machinations of Roberts.

The Chief of Union square, who sits in "awful state" in the Moffatt mansion, was besieged yesterday by hundreds of Fenians, some of whom came to congratulate the Head Centre on his victory over the "traitors;" others to inquire further about the Stephens correspondence and the issuing of the bonds, and a few who had clung to the Roberts' fortunes, but were now determined to abandon the Bowery Chieftain. The last named came to make atonement for their recent secession, and professions of loyalty for the future, earnestly begging to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance and become "reconstructed" members of the Utopian Fenian Irish Republic as soon as possible.

It is stated, on what assumes to be good authority, that the bonds will soon be issued with John O'Mahony's name as agent engraved on them, and that some Wall street brokers have already made applications for large quantities. They will be regularly quoted, it is said, at the Stock Board, and will be rapidly "taken up" when put in the market. The treasury will be replenished in a short time—as soon as the four or five hundred delegates who attended the late Congress shall have reached their respective circles and thoroughly aroused the enthusiasm of their constituents.

The proprietors of the hotels and saloons in the vicinity of Union Square anticipate a large patronage for the next twelve months, and have made extensive preparations to meet the expected demand. Altogether the affairs of the Brotherhood look flourishing, at least on this side of the Atlantic, and the storms of the early springtime promise to be succeeded by a golden harvest in the Kingdom of Fenia.—*New York Tribune.*

CHARLESTON BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The United States Treasury Department After Them—Arrest of Several of the Principals at Charleston—Their Books, Assets, Etc., Taken in Charge.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 10.—The blockade runners here, by a public notice declaring dividends, have attracted the attention of Captain Howard, inspecting officer of the revenue, now on a Southern tour. An investigation of the blockade business of Charleston, and of the assets of the various companies, has been ordered, and the case turned over to T. C. Callicot, Esq., Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department. Several prominent citizens, officers of companies, have been arrested, and required to deliver up their books and answer to such inquiries as shall be made concerning all assets of blockade-running companies in their possession.

The assets include, it is said, several steamers now in British waters, but claimed as property of the United States. Mr. Theodore D. Jervey, one of the officers of the Bee Company, has refused to respond, and has been committed to jail by General Sickles, at the instance of Mr. Callicot. Mr. Henry Corbia, President of the Charleston Importing and Exporting Company, and Mr. A. S. Johnston, President of the Chicora Company, were arrested yesterday and placed under military guard. The parties arrested have employed Hon. William D. Porter, Hon. Henry Buist, and J. B. Campbell, Esq., as their counsel. The following are copies of the orders issued by Mr. Callicott to the persons concerned:—

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 8.—Sir:—Information having been laid before this office that you have within your custody or control cotton, money, sterling exchange, and other property belonging to the blockade running company of which you were President, known as the Southern Importing and Exporting Company, or by some similar name, I have directed Assistant Special Agent H. B. Peters, who will hand you this order, to examine you fully on oath in regard to such property, and to take possession, for the purpose of this investigation, of all books, letters, and papers that may be found in your custody, or under your control, relating thereto. You will also take notice that you are hereby forbidden to dispose of the money, sterling exchange, cotton or other property belonging to said company, either by the payments of dividends to stockholders, or otherwise: and you are required to deliver the same to me, to be held subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. Respectfully,

T. C. CALLICOT,
Supervising Special Agent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—Sir:—The Department, with a view to gain information relative to the blockade business during the war, have sent Mr. —— as special agent of this Department, who will question you upon oath, and has the power to summon witnesses, etc.

You will take notice that you are hereby forbidden to pay out any dividends and dispose of any property which may be on hand belonging to the company which you represent.

The officers arrested state that the books of the companies were taken into the interior to Columbia on the evacuation of Charleston, and were destroyed by the conflagration at the former place.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Miss Emily Mestayer, the well-known actress (attached to the Boston Museum company), met with a painful accident on Saturday evening last while endeavoring to light the gas at her boarding-house in Sumner street. She stepped upon a chair for this purpose, when it slipped from under her, and she was thrown violently to the floor. One of her wrists was broken, and she was severely bruised.

—A Virginian clergyman writes to the Post Office Department asking for a mail contract. He states that he does not know as he can take the oath of allegiance, for he has prayed in the pulpit during the war for the success of the Southern cause; but as the prayers were never answered, he is of opinion that no aid and comfort were given, and therefore he remains a loyal citizen.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, January 15.—The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows:—

An increase of	loans	$1,753,134
" "	specie	1,074,097
" "	circulation	574,489
" "	deposits	2,284,745
" "	legal tenders	1,402,470

The Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—Flour is inactive and heavy. Wheat dull. Corn heavy and 2c. lower. Oats quiet at 53c. Provisions quiet: Mess Pork $30 25. Sugar steady. Cloverseed $7·50@7·75. Whisky firm at $2·27.

PHILAD'A STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Jan. 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s..new..	91½	100 sh Cata pf....b30	42½
$3000 U S 5-20s 65....	102	200 sh do.....b30.	43
$1000 Sch Nav Loan.	87	200 sh McElrath.....	2½
5 sh Reading......	51	100 sh do.......b5	2½
350 sh Corn Planter.	1½	100 sh do...b30	2 3-16
250 sh Lit Sch.......	33	50 sh Ocean.......s5	17½
200 sh Cata.....b30..	29½	200 sh Maple Shade.	5
100 sh do.....s30..	29½	100 sh Dalzell.......	2½
200 sh Spencer Oil.1	5-16	200 sh do.........	2½
500 sh Mingo.........	2½	100 sh do.........	2½

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

DOINGS OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Pennsylvania Contested Election Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, January 15.

Finance, Reconstruction, and Other Committees.

The Ways and Means Committee will take up the Loan bill to-morrow. There has been no expression of opinion upon the bill, no quorum being present. There is a disposition among individuals and the committee to go with the Secretary so far as they can.

The previous question on the Equal Suffrage bill will be called to-morrow. Several members desire to speak yet.

The Reconstruction Committee had prominent gentlemen before them this morning giving evidence of the condition of the South.

The Committee on the Death of Mr. Lincoln have examined into the brutal newspaper charges that thefts were committed by members of his family in the White House, and find them entirely false.

Pennsylvania Contested Election Case.

The Committee on Elections decided the case of the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, in favor of Mr. Coffroth this morning. This is on the prima facia evidence, and decides simply who holds the seat during the contest. It is uncertain how the House may decide. It may reject the report of the Committee.

Woollen Manufactures.

While the woolen manufacturing of the country has doubled since the commencement of the war, it is shown by official figures that in the four years ending June 30, 1865, the wool, shoddy, and woollens imported make an aggregate of $130,000,000, of which the unmanufactured wool amounts to 287,000,000 pounds, costing $45,000,000. Nearly all the imports of wool under the late tariff came in either at three or six cents per pound, the duty averaging less than five cents. The wools of Australia and South Africa, which are fine merinos, are invoiced at less than 24 cents per pound.

Texan Affairs.

General L. Kent, until recently Provost Marshal of Texas, who has just left the military service, started last evening for the above State, intending to make it his permanent residence. He represents that throughout the whole State there is presented an excellent opportunity for the settlement of new-comers, particularly as the people are anxious for the infusion of Northern enterprise. Just now the labor system is not adequate to the demands upon it. The blacks that are left in the State are reported to be doing very well under fair wages.

Considerable dissatisfaction against Provisional Governor Hamilton exists among the citizens of the State, who represent that the Governor tempers his administration with a too vindictive remembrance of his personal wrongs at the hands of the Rebels during the early part of the war. The inhabitants claim that the State is kept behind, in comparison with other States, in the march of reconstruction, and they assert that Governor Hamilton fails to lend such active aid in the work as he might well do.

The New Senator from Iowa.

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harlan, has received the following telegram:—

DES MOINES, IOWA, January 13.—To Hon. James Harlan:—You have been duly elected United States Senator for the long term, commencing March 4, 1867, for six years.

E. SELLS.

Ex-Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, has been elected to fill the unexpired term.

Treasury Department.

Last week the Treasury Department made the following redemption of United States securities:—

Legal-tender notes	$111 300
Demand notes	66,825
Compound interest notes	6,730,340
Fractional currency	137,300
Total	$7,045 765

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a bill to provide for the appearance of every officer in the army, in the cavalry, artillery, and infantry service, before a Board of Examination, to be convened and appointed by the Secretary of War. Officers who fail to pass a satisfactory examination shall be put upon the retired list, or dropped from the rolls, and the vacancies thus created shall be filled by selections from those who have passed the most satisfactory examination, without regard to seniority or arm of service. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson introduced the bill recently offered by him, fixing the strength and organization of the army, with certain amendments, and, on motion, it was recommitted to the Military Committee as amended.

It provides that the army shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, twelve of cavalry, and fifty-five of infantry. Ten regiments of infantry shall be of colored troops, and eight of Veteran Reserves.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Delano (Ohio) presented the credentials of the Representatives elect from Arkansas. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) introduced an amendment to the Constitution, which was referred to the same committee, providing that the basis of representation and taxation shall be the whole number of citizens of the United States, but where colored persons are denied the right of suffrage, such race shall be excluded from the basis.

Mr. Broomall (Pa.) offered a resolution setting forth that as the white men in the District of Columbia have decided that the black men shall not vote, the Committee of the District of Columbia inquire into the expediency of ordering an election by which the black men shall decide whether the white men shall vote.

Mr. Frick (Ohio) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried. Yeas, 138; nays, 12.

—Roman remains are constantly "turning up." A tessellated pavement was recently discovered near Bristol, England.

—The Japanese Ambassadors are still in England.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Have just opened, from New York, 300 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2·50 up to $6 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doylies, $1·26, $1·50, $1·75, and $2 a doz.
200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1
8-4 double Damask Table Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Table Cloths.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Bird-eye Linen.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Russia Crash by the yard.
Just opened, 1000 doz Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 11, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.
One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.
One lot of French worked Hdkfs., 28 cts.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs, 25 cts up to 60 cts.
Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.
Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.
One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2·25, very cheap.
A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.
White Goods. White Goods.
A new lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts a yard.
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Victoria Lawns.
Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
White Tarlatans and Swiss Muslins, Etc. Etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins Pillow case and Sheeting Muslins.
Canton Flannels 31½ 35 40, 45, and 50.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.
Black Alpacas, a very cheap lot, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, 81 and $1·25.
113

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

CLOSING OUT,

BEFORE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS.
PLAIN, FIGURED, AND PLAID MERINOES.
PLAIN AND FIGURED DELAINES.
ENGLISH AND SAXONY DRESS STUFFS,
And DRESS GOODS of every variety, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

25 and 28c. BLEACHED MUSLINS.
31c 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS.
33c. 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS.
35c. 4 4 BLEACHED MUSLINS.
37½c 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS.
40c. 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, and New York Mills.
25 and 28c. UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
31c. 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
33c. 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

And all the best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting, Pillow case and Shirting Muslins,

Less than Wholesale Prices.

H. STEEL & SON,
12 30mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
BLANKETS. BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

800 pairs of Blankets, just received, to be sold for one-third less than the usual price
1 case beautiful all-wool Blankets for $5·50, usual price $8·00.
1 case 11-4 handsome all-wool Blankets for only $7·00, usual price $10·00.
1 case very large magnificent Blankets for $10·00 per pair, usual price $14 00
Large stock of Linen Damasks and Towellings, just received at low prices
10 pieces beautiful black and white stripe Mohair Skirtings, just the goods for the present season.
Now open, a full assortment of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, at low prices. White and colored Mohairs, and all-wool Delaines.
20, 30, and 40 Spring Skirts, of the best shapes, both white and colored, at low prices.
THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
1 15mws Nos. 922 and 924 PINE street.

JOHN W. YOUNG
NO. 780 N. FOURTH STREET,
Will close his Retail Establishment
JANUARY 23.
In the meantime
INDUCEMENTS
Will be offered to those in want of
DRESS GOODS and
1 13 4trp DOMESTICS.

BAKERS' AND FAMILY
FLOUR,
"Pride of the West." "Mussulman."
"Eagle of Fort Wayne." "Lebanon Choice."
Lewistown." "Alternate."
BROOKE & PUGH,
1 61mo Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERMENT ROLLING STOCK.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD,
NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866, the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders
One (1) Locomotive Tender
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.

Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M Nashville, Tennessee.

F. J. CRILLY,
1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.